THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 1. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Councils for 1871.

Meeting of Both Branches.

Presidents Cattell and Huhn.

Their Congratulatory Addresses.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

CITY COUNCILS.

Assembling of the New Municipal Legislature—Organization of Both Branches for the Year 1871.

Both branches of City Councils assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in their respective chambers, for the purpose of organizing for the year 1871, according to the requirements of law. On Wednesday last we published complete lists of the members of each branch, and it is unnecessary to repeat the names to-day.

Select Council.

This morning, in accordance with the law, which in substance says "Councils shall meet in the State House on the first Monday in January," the members of Select Council assembled at 10 o'clock in their chamber, for the purpose of organizing for the labors of 1871. Everything had been cut and dried for the formalities of the occasion. The all-powerful caucus had appointed the candidates, the addresses had all been carefully conned over, and the list of committees lay snugly in the President's capacious pocket, to be announced as prudence might dictate.

When the hour appointed arrived the President, Samuel W. Cattell, arose and said:—This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of Council, and there being present a sufficient number of gentlemen elected members to constitute a quorum, the Chamber will come to order.

Proper decorum being observed, the Chief Clerk, Benjamin H. Haines, then called the roll of the members holding over and read the credentials of the following new members:—

1st Ward		William K. Park.
10th	"	William B. Hanna.
12th	"	William E. Littleton.
14th	"	R. W. Downing.
16th	"	T. J. Smith.
17th	"	T. H. Spence.
19th	"	William F. Miller.
22d	"	James R. Gates.
26th	"	J. B. Alexander.

Mr. Hanna—I move that Select Council now proceed to the election of a President. Agreed to.

The Chief Clerk then appointed Messrs. Marcus, Fourth ward, and Littleton, Twelfth ward, as tellers.

Mr. Hanna—I respectfully nominate Mr. amuel W. Cattell.

Mr. McCall—I move the nominations close. reed to.

King, from the Eleventh ward—I move the gentleman nominated be declared by acclamation. Agreed to, *nem con.*

ame gentleman (Mr. King), the oldest ratic member of the chamber, then adistered the oath of office to the new President, and the latter then delivered this address:

PRESIDENT CATTELL'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of Select Council:—I thank you for the nor which you have just conferred upon me, and promise that I will to the best of my ability eneavor efficiently and impartially to discharge the igh duties which your favor has placed upon me. Among these duties is that of now calling attention to some of the many important matters which will claim our careful consideration during the coming year.

A brief review of the past year may not be unprofitable as a guide for the future. Many undertakings were begun, continued, or finished by the Councils of last year. Among them we find the completion of a "Morgue," where the distressed, the unfortunate, and the unknown who have met death by accident, self-destruction, or otherwise, can be placed for recognition.

The code of rules and regulations provides that an accurate description of the body, its clothing and effects, shall be kept, so that even after decomposition and burial the lost may be found again. Through the proper committee and officers a large and well-situated tract of land has been purchased and a contract made for the erection of a House of Correction. The work of construction is already commenced. Rules and regulations for its government have been approved, and a board of managers elected, so that all necessary arrangements may be made to receive inmates as soon as the first wings of the building are ready. The interests of the city demand that, while closely scrutinizing every part of this work, we should to the utmost of our ability aid and forward its progress.

There are at this time a greater number of works of engineering in progress under the direction of the city than at any previous time, all of which will in their completion so add to the general benefit of the city that their cost will be more than repaid in increased healthfulness, and in the greater facilities of communication between now distant points. I allude particularly to the sewers and bridges now under construction. The enhanced value of property in consequence of these improvements will undoubtedly so increase the revenue as not only to pay the interest upon the loans contracted therefor, but to create a sinking fund for their final liquidation. Notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered in the shape of quicksands and freshets, the Cohocksink sewer is nearly finished, and the early summer will enable us to open a commodious street upon what is now a repulsive open ditch. The amount thus far expended on this work is $100,000.

The Mill creek sewer, also, has been progressing rapidly, and is so far advanced as to justify the hope that before next autumn the valley of Mill creek, which has heretofore been a barrier to the advance of improvements beyond Forty-third street, may be so improved as to furnish a thoroughfare of importance from Chesnut street to Baltimore avenue, and permit the extension westward of the intervening streets. Both of these sewers drain very large areas: they are the largest within the city limits. The latter is probably the largest sewer in the world. Two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars have now been expended upon it.

The bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street, which is being constructed under the supervision of commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and under the direction of our Engineer, is progressing satisfactorily. The contract was executed in March last, and already the abutments and piers upon the meadows of the Almshouse grounds are well advanced. It is hoped that it may be ready for use during the summer of 1872. Its completion will open a new era for the southern section of the city, heretofore cut off from any communication west of the river, except at great loss of time and labor. The advantages to this section will be felt by the city at large. The amount of loan created for the work is $800,000, and the amount expended is $93,000.

Our Chief Engineer and Surveyor is now preparing for another great structure, the bridge at Fairmount, intended to replace the Wire Bridge, and to furnish a safe crossing over the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bridge street. This bridge will probably be one of the largest in the country. It will have a width of 84 feet between curbs, with an 8-feet footway on each side, and a clear span over the river of 840 feet. It will have two roadways, one above the other, the lower one to connect Callowhill street with Bridgewater and Haverford streets, and the upper one to connect Spring Garden street, at Twenty-fifth, with Bridge street, westward of the Pennsylvania Railroad. All authority for the erection of this bridge has been granted by Councils, by approval of a general plan therefor, and the creation of a loan.

The plan of bridge submitted to Councils, and upon which action was had, was necessarily only a general one. The labor and study necessary for the proportioning and working out of the important details of so great a structure require time. Much energy has already been expended upon it, and there has been no unnecessary delay. From personal examination I am gratified in being able to say that the work of construction will begin in the coming spring. Much difficulty has been met with in obtaining information as to what there was or is to build upon, no plans of the masonry of the Wire Bridge being in existence. The importance of this bridge as a means of protection to our citizens using Bridge street from the Wire Bridge westward is beyond measure: for the want of it the lives of many are in daily peril.

The Councils of last year by ordinance created a Paid Fire Department and elected a Board of Commissioners. To organize and arrange this department will require time, energy, and judgment. We have yet to learn whether the hopes entertained by its friends will be realized—hopes not only of decreased destruction of property, lessened rates of insurance, less disturbance of the public peace, but hopes that our youth and young men may escape the contaminating influences that for years past have emanated from the engine and hose houses, despite the influence of many good and true men connected with the volunteer department. The experiment is a new one in our city, and to succeed will require fostering care and support. Let the effort have a fair trial. Let it stand or fall upon its own merits.

Our citizens were authorized to vote at the October election upon a site for the public buildings. A very large majority voted in favor of locating them at Penn Square. Because of the urgent necessity for these buildings, it is to be regretted that the last Select Council refused to authorize the special tax for the amount required by the Commissioners. Unless this neglect be speedily remedied by the present Councils, their demands must be paid from the funds raised for the annual appropriations, and at the end of the year we shall find a deficiency to the amount used by them. We should do our part in executing the expressed will of the people. The law may not suit our views and wishes, but while we live under it we must obey it.

In the effort of procuring a better supply of water much progress has been made during the past year. One of the reservoirs at Belmont has been partly completed, so as to enable a supply to be drawn, and water is now distributed from it. One of the pumping engines of the Worthington patent contracted for is in operation and has proved a complete success, fulfilling in every particular all that was claimed for it by its builder. The connecting main from this point to supply the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards will soon be completed, and will give them much needed relief. After much delay, in consequence of leaks which were difficult to find, water is now being pumped into the Roxborough Reservoir, and the mains connecting that with the Mount Airy Reservoir have been completed, assuring to Germantown and its vicinity an increased supply of water. The embankments for the new reservoir at Kensington are finished to the required height, ready for lining next summer.

More than one-half of the 36-inch ascending main for this work has been laid. Other work, either finished or in progress, will be detailed more fully in the annual report from the Water Department.

I regret that no system of street-paving better than the cobble-stones has yet been determined upon. Many experiments are on trial, and in course of time results may be obtained that will justify the Highway Department in reporting favorably upon something better, more convenient and economical.

The commission charged with the purchase of and maintaining our beautiful park are progressing carefully with their work, and as expeditiously as circumstances will permit. An examination of their annual report, which will in a short time be submitted to you, will give you a better idea of the magnitude and importance of their work than I can here. It must not be forgotten that we have a far more useful purpose in the purchase of so large a tract of land and devoting it to public uses than mere pleasure. The $5,000,000 heretofore appropriated, twice told, if so much should be required, would be a trifle compared with the preservation of the purity of the present source for supplying the city with water, and the cost of procuring it from any other source yet known, and I submit to you that every dollar expended for the purchase of ground for our park, whereby we preserve the purity of the Schuylkill water is just that much more money expended for the health and well-being of our constituents, even of those who may never be within the park limits.

An appropriation has been made for lighting the lamps of our city all and every night this year. In addition to the convenience, it is thought this measure will be equal to an additional police force. I trust it may be so, yet with the continually expanding limits of our growing city, I respectfully suggest that more men are needed, and that an increase of our police force is an absolute necessity which we cannot ignore without great injury to the interests entrusted to us. I ask your careful consideration of the matter, that you may by your own enactment make a judicious increase of the present force, or seek such other legislative aid as shall seem best to you.

The constant growth of our city requires increasing expenditures for the opening, grading, and lighting of our streets, the building of school-houses, the construction of water works, and a proper system of drainage. These and many other improvements that our citizens everywhere petition for demand inquiry as to how, when, and where we are to obtain the means required for these purposes. Upon all sides we hear complaints of high taxes, and I respectfully submit that it is our duty to carefully examine this subject. By a comparison of our system of assessing property, real and personal, with that in use elsewhere, it may be found that we can from the same resources raise a revenue sufficient to meet all our expenditures with a much less tax rate and without resorting to the present method of creating loans, and accumulating a debt burdensome to posterity. By the general law a great amount of personal property can be and is taxed in all the cities, towns, and villages outside of Philadelphia. Why should it not be so here? I cannot think that any community can be prosperous or satisfied where taxation is partial and the burdens unequally divided. Is it right that capital, whether invested in houses or lands, machinery, goods, wares, merchandise, or stocks, should be unwilling to bear its proper share of the expense of that protecting and fostering care which it requires and should always receive?

In the cities of Pittsburg, Newark, New York and Boston, and elsewhere, every kind of property, whether real or personal, including debts due, are subject to and *compelled to pay* a proportion of the annual tax. We consequently find that New York, with its immense expenditures for 1869, required a tax levy of only $2·27 upon the $100 of valuation; Boston but $1·37 upon the $100; while the owners of real estate in Philadelphia were compelled to pay $1·80 upon the $100. On examination as to the cause of the great difference, we find by a comparison of the assessment returns of the two cities with our own that here personal property pays little or no tax, while with the others it bears its equal share.

For the year 1869 the returns of taxable property in New York were as follows:—

Real estate	$684,183,918
Personal	281,142,696
	$965,326,614

Tax, $2·27 upon $100 valuation.

For the same year in Boston:—

Real estate	$332,051,900
Personal	217,459,700
	$549,511,600

Tax rate, $1·37 upon $100 valuation.

For the same year in Philadelphia:—

Real estate	$470,851,800
Personal	8,188,873
	$479,040,673

Tax rate, $1·80 upon $100 valuation.

Can it be possible that $8,188,873 is the sum total of the whole personal property of all Philadelphia, with its warehouses and its stores, its foundries and its factories, its mills and its workshops, and the machinery therein, its merchandise, stocks, bonds, and the other investments, including furniture, horses, and carriages? It has been said that these returns are not more complete because our State laws are defective. Surely this cannot be so. The same laws operate in Pittsburg. There and throughout the State, even on our borders, we find the laws strong enough and good enough to procure a return sufficient to justify a tax levy very much below our own.

Cannot we, then, without retarding either enterprise or industry, find some revenue from one or all of these sources, and so relieve the heavy burdens borne now by house owners and tenants? By thus sharing our responsibility one with the other, we would encourage the mechanic and workingman as well as the capitalist to invest in building enterprises, and make our city in reality, as well as in name, a city of homes.

Gentlemen, much more might be said on this subject, but this, I trust, is enough to attract your attention. I ask you, for the best interests of all, to give the subject a careful consideration.

My fellow-members of Select Council, your confidence has again promoted me to the highest office in your gift. I would not be a man if I did not feel deeply sensible of this high honor, this one more act of courtesy added to the many already bestowed upon me during my membership. Words cannot express how deeply I feel your kindness. Sensible of my inability to do all I would do, I ask your indulgence for errors either of omission or commission that may occur in the discharge of my official duties. I am sure of your help in promoting the true interests of our city. As representatives from different portions we must remember that general as well as local interests are to engage our attention. While not forgetting the less, let us attend to the greater of our duties. A kindly feeling and a proper understanding of the rules will greatly assist us. Let us so work together "that, having a good conscience, we may with well-doing put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." And may He who is God over all direct us and guide us in all our doings. Gentlemen, I wish you all a happy and prosperous new year.

The new members then formed in a semicircle before the President's desk and were qualified according to law.

Mr. Fareira, Ninth ward, moved to go into an election for subordinate officers. Agreed to.

Mr. Bumm, Eighteenth ward, nominated for Chief Clerk Benjamin H. Haines. Nominations closed.

Mr. Hanna, Tenth ward, nominated Robert H. Bethell as Assistant Clerk. Nominations closed.

Mr. Downing, Fourteenth ward, nominated Mortimer L. Johnson as Messenger. Nominations closed.

Mr. Marcus moved that these gentlemen be elected by acclamation. Agreed to. The subordinate officers were then sworn in.

The President then appointed George Moser as Page of the chamber and Thomas Hamilton as Doorkeeper.

Rev. Dr. Rudder, rector of St. Stephen's Church, was then invited to invoke the Divine blessing upon the new Council. Prior to this he read from the Gospel according to St. Luke, 28th verse, 6th chapter.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution to appoint a committee of two members to inform Common Council that Select Council is organized and ready to proceed to business. Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Hanna and King as that committee.

Mr. Harkness (Twentieth ward) offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three members from each chamber to inform the Mayor that Councils are ready to receive any business he may wish to communicate. Adopted.

The President appointed to represent Select Council on this committee Messrs. Marcus, Littleton, and Harkness.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution accepting the rules and regulations of the late Council for the guidance of the new. Adopted.

Also, a resolution continuing the Joint Special Committee on Centennial Celebration. Adopted.

Mr. Marcus offered a resolution ordering that all unfinished business with the old Council be referred to the appropriate committees of the new. Adopted.

Mr. Fareira offered in place and had read an ordinance for the regulation of all standing committees, which requires that each of said committees shall hold at least one stated meeting in each month and as many more as may be deemed necessary. Passed.

Mr. Hanna, chairman of the committee to visit Common Council, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them.

Mr. Marcus moved that the members now proceed to the drawing of seats. Agreed to.

The members then vacated their seats, and a scene of considerable confusion ensued. The slips with the names written on them were well shaken up in General Charles Thompson's new and rakish-looking felt, and then came the drawing. The first name drawn was that of the sprightly and loquacious member from the Second ward, Dr. C. E. Kamerly: as he was not present.

Mr. Shermer moved that he be permitted to retain his old seat.

Mr. McIlvain here interposed an objection. Mr. Kamerly, in his opinion, was a very pleasant member to be associated with, but, nevertheless, should take the seat that was left, inasmuch as he was not here to make the selection now. The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. McIlvain, Twenty-seventh ward, moved that Mr. Hodgdon, of the Eighth ward, being the oldest member in the chamber, be permitted to retain his old seat. Agreed to.

Mr. Fareira, of Eleventh ward, made the same motion regarding Mr. King, but the latter gentleman, who regarded the honor of being the next oldest man in the chamber as questionable, declined in lively style.

The seats being all drawn,

Mr. George A. Smith, Twenty-eighth ward, offered the following:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, that, until otherwise directed, the Fire Commissioners be authorized to meet in the Police Committee rooms, southwest corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and that they be requested to meet for organization at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, and Clerks of Councils are hereby directed to notify said commissioners of the passage of this resolution. Adopted.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution of thanks to Rev. Dr. Rudder for his services. Adopted.

The chamber then took a recess of twenty minutes.

After the recess, when the chamber had reassembled, a committee from Common Council, headed by Mr. John Martin, reported that their chamber had organized.

Mr. Harkness, chairman of the committee to visit the Mayor, reported that his Honor had nothing to formally communicate, but he presented to the members the compliments of the season.

Bills from Common Council were then received.

One fixing a special tax rate for public building purposes.

Mr. King hoped that this bill would be postponed, from the fact that it was not customary to present such business at a meeting for organization.

Mr. McCall thought that it was folly to show such captiousness whenever the matter was brought up. The buildings should go up, and the levy ought to be ordered at once.

Mr. King did not wish the gentleman who had just spoken (Mr. McCall) to interrupt him while on the floor. He thought that it was not proper to spring this discussion on the members who had just been sworn in.

Mr. Shoemaker hoped that the matter would be postponed, from no other reason than that the Supreme Court would on the 4th instant render a final decision on the questions at issue relative to the public buildings. When this decision was rendered, it would be a proper time to pass this levy.

The ordinance was postponed.

The chamber then adjourned until Thursday next at 3 o'clock.

Common Council.

The new members of Common Council, and those whose term of office did not expire at the end of the year, met at 10 o'clock this morning in Common Council Chamber for the purpose of organization.

John Eckstein, Chief Clerk, called the Chamber to order, and read from the roll the names of the members holding over.

The certificates of the newly-elected members were then received.

Mr. John C. Martin moved that the Chamber proceed to an election for President.

The same gentleman nominated Mr. Henry Huhn, from the Fifteenth ward, for that office.

Mr. Gill nominated George W. Nickels, from the Third ward.

The Clerk then appointed as tellers of the election Messrs. Walker and Gill, who, after a vote had been taken, announced that there had been 57 votes cast, of which Mr. Huhn received 46 votes and Mr. Nickels 11 votes. Mr. Huhn was thereupon declared elected President of Common Council, and was escorted to the chair by Mr. Nickels, who administered to him the oath of office.

The newly elected members were now sworn into office by the Chair and required to sign the constitution. This done, the Chair addressed the members of Council as follows:—

PRESIDENT HUHN'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of Common Council:—In assuming the honorable position of President of Common Council, I am fully conscious of the important duties and great responsibility it devolves upon me. The wisdom, integrity and judgment which have characterized the administration of many of my predecessors, lead me to approach the performance of the duties of the office with a distrust of my own abilities, yet with a firm reliance upon your active and effective co-operation and assistance, it shall be my study and labor, everywhere, at all times, and by every proper means, to advance the interests and promote the prosperity of the whole people of our great city.

To the Councils of Philadelphia, by the act of Consolidation and the supplements thereto, have been delegated and entrusted many varied and important duties, trusts, and powers.

Our population at the present time numbers nearly 700,000 permanent residents, and for this vast number we are called upon to enact such laws and ordinances the wisdom and justice whereof may best protect and secure life and property and subserve the true interests of every citizen and tax-payer.

All are interested, property owner and creditor alike, in an honest administration of the finances; that every appropriation of the people's money should be faithfully expended for their entire benefit, and with a due regard to that true economy which consists not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish needful and important objects, but requires a strict accountability for the faithful and frugal expenditure of the moneys so appropriated.

To the more important improvements projected or already in course of construction, permit me briefly to invite your earnest and careful attention. Of these Fairmount Park and the new public buildings (to the extent of the powers vested in the municipal government by the Legislature), the House of Correction, an abundant supply of water, the proper lighting and efficient cleansing of our streets, the improved paving of our great central avenue, Broad street, the prompt collection of taxes, and the important and radical changes in the manner of extinguishing fires, are earnestly commended to our serious and careful consideration. An honest and determined effort to accomplish progress and reform in these all-important public necessities will inspire confidence in our municipal government, and secure the approval of the popular will, which always, sooner or later, enforce obedience to its behests.

Our highways will require constant care and attention, not only in necessary repairs to those already paved, but as well in the opening and extension of streets in the more recently built-up and rapidly improving portions of the city.

Experience, economy, and comfort have demonstrated the absolute necessity for the introduction and speedy adoption of a system of improved pavement in lieu of the "cobble-stones" at present in use. A result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations, and, I am confidently persuaded, would meet with the cordial and hearty approval of the entire community.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us bring to the discharge of our duties an enlarged and enlightened comprehension of the true wants of the people we represent, and a stern determination that the work allotted to us shall be performed in such manner as will best promote the welfare, greatness, and prosperity of this "the city of our affections, and the home of our business."

As your presiding officer, I promise a strict impartiality and a preservation of that order and decorum which should always attend wise counsel and careful legislation. Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely, earnestly, and cordially for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, and, invoking the guidance and assistance of the Divine Father upon all our efforts, I enter upon the performance of the duties which your kindness and partiality have assigned me.

Mr. Martin then moved that an election be held for clerks and messengers, and the following named gentlemen were elected:—

Chief Clerk—John Eckstein.

Assistant Clerk—Abraham Stewart.

Messengers—Gavit Neilson and George W. Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Gill, the gentlemen named were elected by acclamation, after which they were duly qualified.

The Chair then introduced the Rev. Dr. Beadle, who read passages from the 1st Epistle of Timothy, and offered up a fervent prayer, invoking the blessings of God upon the President of the United States, Congress, Chief Magistrate of the State, the municipal heads of our city, and Councils, that they may be enabled to discharge their duties to the best interests of the people.

Messrs. Hanna and King, of Select Council, at this time appeared in the chamber and notified Common Council that Select was duly organized and ready for business.

The Clerk of Select Council also appeared, and informed Common Council that a committee had been appointed on the part of Select Council to wait upon the Mayor and ascertain if he had anything to communicate.

Mr. Hall offered the following:—

Resolved, That the rules and regulations of the late Common Council be adopted by this Council. Agreed to.

Mr. Nickels moved to proceed to the drawing of seats. Agreed to.

Messrs. Martin and Oram were, on motion, allowed the privilege of selecting their seats.

The drawing then took place, and as the names were called the members advanced and took their seats.

On motion, the Chair appointed on the part of Common Council Messrs. Hall, Greer, and Stockdale to wait upon the Mayor.

Mr. Morton moved that a committee of two be appointed to notify Select Council that Common Council was duly organized and ready for business. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Martin and McAleer on this committee.

A resolution of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Beadle for services in opening Councils was offered and adopted.

Mr. Allison made a motion to continue the joint special committees of the Chamber. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered an ordinance requiring the Board of Revision to levy a special tax of six cents on the hundred dollars for the erection of the new public buildings.

Mr. Martin moved to refer to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

The bill then passed.

The ordinance from Select Council regulating the time of meeting of the different standing committees was called up and slightly amended, after which it passed.

The resolution from the other Chamber relative to unfinished business was concurred in.

The resolution from Select Council relative to the meeting of the Fire Commissioners to-morrow was concurred in.

A resolution continuing the Joint Special Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence was passed.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to cause diligent search to be made for Henry Einecher, whose mind is affected, and who has been missing since the 27th instant. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall, from the committee to wait upon the Mayor, reported that his Honor had nothing to communicate at present, but extended the compliments of the season to the members of Councils.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution directing the Clerk of Council to refrain from presenting resolutions or ordinances concerning the appointment of committees to the Mayor for approval.

Mr. Wagner thought the present mode of doing business was irregular and contrary to law.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law, when appointed.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution providing for a joint convention of Councils on Thursday next, to elect a transcribing clerk. Referred to Committee on Law.

Mr. John McGrath and Mr. C. P. McGrath asked leave to record their votes for President of Common Council. Leave was granted, and they voted for Mr. George W. Nickels.

On motion, the Chamber adjourned.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A colored female servant employed in the house of Mr. C. W. Matthew, No. 469 North Seventh street, yesterday decamped, carrying with her clothing, jewelry, etc., to the value of $200.

OPENING OF A SOUP SOCIETY.—To-morrow morning at 10·30 o'clock the Spring Garden Soup Society will commence the distribution of soup to the poor of the neighboring districts.

DAILY NOONDAY UNION prayer-meetings are held at No. 1210 Chesnut street, from 12 to 1 P. M. Come.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Bombardment of Paris

The Terrible German Batteries.

Fire from the French Forts.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

New Year's Celebrations

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fire Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Fire statistics show that the total amount of property reported destroyed during the year 1870 was $200,000. One-half of this sum was by the burning of the Centre Market and dealers' supplies. Four persons were burned to death.

New Year's Celebration.

Hundreds of persons are keeping open house to-day. Nearly all business is suspended, and the weather is bright and calm.

Indian Affairs.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations has summoned numerous witnesses, preliminary to an examination of the alleged frauds in purchases of Indian goods. The examination, however, will not be commenced until the return of Commissioner Parker, who is daily expected, as it is considered but fair that he should have full knowlege of all the proceedings.

Representative Sargent, of Committee on Appropriations, will, on the reassembling of Congress, report the Indian appropriation bill. The amount will be one million dollars less than the bill of last session.

FROM THE WEST.

Mild Weather in Minnesota—Grand Regatta in Duluth Harbor.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—A grand regatta came off this afternoon in Duluth harbor, from the Grain Elevator to the Citizen's Dock, and return, the distance of the round trip being one and a quarter miles. Nineteen boats and three birch-bark canoes were entered for the race, which was witnessed by over one thousand spectators. The time occupied by the race was from nine to twenty minutes.

A schooner has just arrived from Bayfield, and reports Lake Superior entirely free of ice. The thermometer here is forty degrees above zero.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—I have received from the New York *Herald* correspondent at Versailles a letter dated December 27, giving an account of the operations before Paris to that date. Your correspondent writes:—

SEVERE FIRE FROM THE FRENCH FORTS.

Christmas Eve was rendered memorable by one of the severest bombardments from the French forts which the German investing army has been called upon to sustain since the siege began. The French opened a veritable *feu d'enfer* about midnight. It soon after ceased, however, and the remainder of the night was undisturbed save by an occasional shot only. Christmas day was passed in quiet till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the French forts suddenly fired a volley and then relapsed into silence. On the part of the Germans there was no reply to the cannonade. The investing army preserved its wonted silence, and made no sign which could indicate where the heavy guns are. I would state, however, that the German siege guns are now fully in position and prepared to attack the forts.

RANGE OF THE FRENCH GUNS.

The weather is and has been so intensely cold that it makes the sound of the French guns sharper and more distinct than usual. This state of the atmosphere also aids in creating the belief that the guns have a longer range than they have yet reached, but such is not the case altogether. It is certain, however, that the guns of Fort Mont Valerien have thrown solid shot into the bank of the Seine below the terrace of St. Germain, west of the fort, and a distance of over six miles.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE BOMBARDMENT

I may now state, without fear of the information being regarded as premature, that everything is in readiness for the bombardment of Paris on the most terrific scale conceivable. All the German batteries are complete, guns mounted, and ammunition in sufficient quantity. They will open simultaneously upon the devoted city from the following points, the whole length of the lines forming a semicircle.

THE GERMAN SEMICIRCLE OF BATTERIES.

Beginning at a point on the heights above St. Denis, and consequently north of Paris, the German semicircle of batteries extend in a southwestern direction to the town of Argenteuil, on the northern bank of the river opposite the peninsula on which Fort Mont Valerien stands. The line then continues across the river to Colombes, nearly opposite Gennevilliers, whence it continues in a southerly direction to Garches (?), opposite Fort Mont Valerien. It then takes a southeast course, passing between St. Cloud and Versailles to the heights of Meudon, where it faces the southern fortresses of Paris. The batteries have now a shorter range. From Meudon, which is opposite Fort Issy, the line extends eastward to Clamart, opposite Fort Vanvres, thence to Fontenay aux Roses, opposite Fort Montronge, and continues eastward opposite Forts Bicetre, Ivry, and Charenton, turning at the peninsula of St. Maur, the scene of Ducrot's late sortie, and runs in a northward direction, opposite Forts Nogent and Rosny.

FREEDMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.—This afternoon and evening there will be interesting exercises commemorative of the great day "upon which the shackles were struck from four million bondmen," in Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of that place. Mr. Isaiah C. Wear and Professor W. H. Day will speak on the occasion.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTS.—The Board of City Trusts will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of organization. The only change in the membership is Mr. Henry H. Huhn, the President of Common Council, who becomes a member of the Board *ex officio* in place of Mr. Wagner.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Outrages in the South.

A Special Presidential Message.

Another Proposed New State.

The San Domingo Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is reported here that the President will send a special message, as soon as Congress reassembles, relating to the condition of the Southern States. Accompanying the message will be a considerable amount of testimony in the shape of reports, etc., from military and other officers, which, in the judgment of the President, show that a very bad state of affairs exists in many sections of the South.

It is believed that he will recommend that Congress appoint a committee of its members to thoroughly investigate the condition of affairs. It is represented that the President's views are very decided as to the need of action by Congress.

Proposed Admission of Indian Territory as a State.

Mr. Van Horn, of the House Indian Committee, has been authorized to report a bill organizing the Indian Territory under the name of "Okahama." The bill carries out the principal provisions of the treaties of 1866. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Governor and Secretary, Supreme Court and District Judges, and a Marshal, all of whom may be white. There is to be a legislative council, with one branch only, the members to be composed of the various tribes. Provision is made for an Indian delegate in Congress, and for six interpreters, who are to prepare the proceedings of the Legislature for publication in the English language. Mr. Armstrong, of the House Indian Committee, is preparing a majority report upon the validity of the Joy title to the Cherokee neutral lands. The report will hold that the question is not one to be decided by legislation, but by the courts. General Shanks has a minority report, favoring the setting aside of the Joy purchase as illegal.

The San Domingo Question.

Mr. Sumner is understood to have prepared an article in support of his position on the San Domingo question, as shown in the recent debate, which will be published in a weekly New York paper. General Logan has written a letter to the President denying that he is opposed to the San Domingo resolution of Senator Morton.

Haytian Affairs.

A number of merchants and others interested in Haytien affairs have forwarded a letter here, which is to be presented to the President, urgently asking that the San Domingo Commission shall consist of gentlemen who are known not to have committed themselves decidedly in favor of annexation. It is supposed that special objection is felt toward Frederick Douglass, who, it is asserted, is an active partisan of the policy.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Philadelphia Dispensary was held this day at noon at the institution, No. 127 South Fifth street. M. L. Dawson occupied the chair, and Dr. Thomas Wistar acted as Secretary.

From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts amounted to $6895·09, including the balance from last year, and the payments were $6873·86.

The annual report of the managers, including reports of the house and district physicians, obstetrical physicians, and the surgeons of the Eye and Ear Department, was submitted, which showed satisfactory results.

The following board of managers was elected for the ensuing year:—Wm. F. Griffitts, Henry J. Morton, John Farnum, George B. Wood, D. Clark Wharton, T. Wistar Brown, John M. Whitall, John C. Browne, Charles Ellis, Joseph P. Smith, Thomas Wistar, William Hacker.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE LAD GEORGE H. FUREY.—Deputy Coroner Sees to-day noon held an inquest in the case of the lad George H. Furey, who was killed on Christmas day at Dickerson street wharf, by a shot from a pistol alleged to be in the hands of Frank Gaughran.

The testimony was in no way different from that already published, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the deceased, George H. Furey, came to his death on Saturday, December 31, 1870, from a gun shot wound in the head, received at the hands of Frank Gaughran, on Sunday afternoon, December 25, 1870, near Dickerson street wharf.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—Last night about 8 o'clock an explosion of gas occurred in a room in the house of H. Kretchmar, No. 1221 North Second street. Mr. Henry Krouser, a boarder in the dwelling was badly burned about the face. He is now in the St. Mary's Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A trifling fire occurred at half-past 5 o'clock this morning in a shed on Second street, below Tasker.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* estimates the value of the yearly fruit crop of California at $5,000,000.

—In Milwaukee, on Thursday night last, twin infants froze to death in their crib in the same room in which their parents slept.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

BELL.—On the 1st instant, SAMUEL BELL, son of the late John and Julia A. Bell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Agnew, No. 1036 South Fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,

1 2mw16t Treasurer.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CANADA—ANNEXATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

More than twenty years have elapsed since the question of annexation was first openly mooted in the British Provinces of America. In 1849 several able and distinguished men, in various sections of Canada, avowed themselves to be in favor of such a measure, as the best mode of developing the resources of the country; and numerous writers sustained a movement which, at one time in that year, seemed likely to take a deep hold of the public mind on the north side of the great Americo-Canadian river. A manifesto was issued, signed by more than a thousand of the most prominent men in Montreal—then, as now, the commercial capital of Canada—in favor of a peaceable separation from the mother country, with a view to seeking admission into our great and prosperous Union. This proceeding alarmed to such a degree the pro-British party that extraordinary measures were adopted to stop the spread of principles so obnoxious to their tastes. Several hundred magistrates, militia officers, and others holding commissions under the Provincial Government, were summarily dismissed for having signed this document, or for speaking in public what were then esteemed words of treason. These measures were accompanied by an assurance from Lord John, now Earl Russell, then Colonial Minister, that her Majesty's Government would exert all its influence to procure reciprocal free trade between the provinces and the United States. The severity of the Colonial and the fair promises of the Imperial authorities had the effect of staying for a time the growing wish of the Canadians to enter the Union. This assurance was at length realized, through the able diplomacy of Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of Canada, by the consummation of the reciprocity treaty, which, having run its period of eleven years, was terminated on our part because of its obvious one-sidedness. The reciprocity scheme, as we all know, gave to our fishermen advantages with which they were content, but which, weighed against the *quid pro quo* given by us in return, were as dust in the balance. The same remark applies with equal force to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the cunning diplomat threw in, on the part of Canada, as a makeweight in the bargain.

What might have happened had our statesmen rejected the proposals of England on behalf of her colonial protege can only be a matter of conjecture. Many of the earnest advocates of annexation, on both sides the line, are strongly of opinion that, but for the making of this hapless treaty, Canada would ere this have knocked at our door for admission. We are of a different opinion. Prior to our great civil war, our statesmen of all parties were too much engrossed in the great political and social problem of negro slavery to embark in outside questions, however important. This extreme indifference as to what so much concerned our neighbors' welfare, and apparently our own, seemed to the Canadian annexationists most unaccountable. Many of these gentlemen, who, not unnaturally, sought sympathy and moral aid at Washington, returned home disgusted with the cold indifference with which they had been received by high officials and members of Congress. Since the renewal of the agitation of the question in Canada, consequent upon the termination of the treaty, similar complaints have been made. The reason for this apparent apathy is readily explained. Having rooted out slavery, and with it the complicated system of checks and balances, compromises and bargainings between the North and the South, the East and the West, something akin to political chaos, for a time, ensued. Out of the discordant elements which remained we had to reconstruct the Union. This has occupied five years—a period so brief in the history of a nation, and, considering what had to be done, so fraught with danger to constitutional government, that the future historian will marvel that such vast and salutary results have been accomplished in so brief a time. These mighty ends being now consummated, our Canadian neighbors need no longer complain of indifference on the part of our public men or of the press. The large space occupied by President Grant, in his late message, in discussing Canadian questions, affords satisfactory evidence that the time has come for the consideration of the subject, with a view to its early and final solution. Whether the suggestions made by the President for a *quasi* suspension of commercial intercourse between the two countries (for that is what it amounts to) in retaliation for wrongs inflicted on a few fishermen are feasible or wise, they are certain to be attended with one good result. He has fairly opened the question, and the universal attention thus drawn to it will convince our neighbors that the period of indifference has at length given place to one of careful inquiry—the certain precursor of more decided action.

On one point, at least, our public men of all parties are at present agreed, viz., that the Canadians must never hope for a renewal of the defunct Reciprocity treaty. If they are not yet prepared to lay aside old and useless sentimentalities, they must, if they desire anything short of annexation, come to us with a proposal to adopt our commercial system—our tariff, in fact—as against all the rest of the world—England included. That tariff will afford the Canadians advantages which a large party here claim for it in reference to our own national industries. Canada, like this country, has its protectionist party; and this party claims that Canada possesses great facilities, in the shape of cheap labor, inexhaustible water-power, and abundance of raw material, for setting up as a manufacturing country. Only one thing they lack: a market in which to sell their surplus fabrics. It is absolutely certain that their best market, outside the provinces, will be our almost illimitable agricultural States lying south and west of the provinces. In these vast and growing markets they will in fact become competitors with our Eastern manufacturers. A proposition, therefore, for a new treaty to regulate trade between the two countries, to be acceptable to any class in this country, must embrace not only this marked discrimination against transatlantic merchandise and produce, but must include a scheme for the free exchange of every article, the produce or manufacture of the respective countries. Furthermore, such a scheme must comprehend entire reciprocity in the fisheries and in the navigable waters, both natural and artificial, of the two countries. Now, as no such treaty can be negotiated except by England, or with her consent, so long as the Dominion clings to the shadow of British connection, it will be impossible for Canada to come to us with such a proposal. However much Great Britain may desire to be rid of the complications growing out of the divergent interests of her overgrown North American colonies, it can scarcely be expected that she will absolutely cut them adrift, so long as they cling to her with childish pertinacity; or that, on the other hand, she will consent to their discriminating, in their legislation or by treaty, in our favor.

Canada, in her present undecided and hesitating position between colonial tutelage and national independence, leaves our statesmen in some doubt as to the best policy to be pursued to promote the growing ambition of her people to become part and parcel of this country. Whatever intermediate stages the Canadian question is destined to undergo, we speak the universal sentiment of this country when we express our conviction that the ultimate goal is annexation. Whether this end is to be reached by direct diplomacy, such as led to the withdrawal of the French from Mexico, or by the adoption of measures leading indirectly thitherward, is a question that we may soon have to determine. We rather like the idea of going directly at the main question, of terminating the reign of British power on this continent. Tell England the time has come for her to withdraw from American soil all pretense of military supremacy, and she will not be long in making up her mind to accept what her statesmen have long contemplated as an inevitable conclusion. Canada, left to herself, will rapidly gravitate to our system. We look to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and its canals—the latter much enlarged—for an additional outlet for our enormous and continually increasing Western products. In arranging the terms of annexation, we can afford to throw in several millions of dollars as a set-off in favor of Canada for surrendering her customs revenue. This will enable her to enter into a stipulation to enlarge her canals so as to permit ocean steamers, such as now visit Montreal, to extend their voyages to Milwaukee, Chicago, and the head of Lake Superior. What must be the advantages of such a never-failing source of trade to Canada, as well as the opening of new routes to market to the States, it is difficult to predict. Viewing the question in all its bearings, it is by far the most important before the country: and it must be grasped with no faltering hand. President Grant doubtless regards it as the best live issue on which to go to the country for re-election. The annexation of Canada, by peaceable means, is the problem to be solved; and those who are now struggling in all sections of the Dominion to build up a party to effect that object have no valid cause to complain of coldness or indifference on the part of American statesmen.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT AVRON.

From the N. Y. Times.

Yielding, probably, as much to the pressure of public opinion in Germany as to considerations of military necessity, the first step in the bombardment of Paris has been completed. It is understood that the great strategical leader of the German forces has, from the first, been opposed to any attempt to reduce Paris by shot and shell. The true master of the military art is never prodigal of human life. General von Moltke has doubtless a very clear perception of what it will cost to carry Paris by storm, and the magnitude of the task may fairly be guessed at from the length of time he has refrained from attempting it. The decided opinions of Bismarck and Von Roon, both of whom are said to have advocated more active measures, he has been able to overrule, but the growing discontent of Germany—a Germany that has been giving freely of her very life's blood to have France at her feet—has proved too powerful for him. Away in fatherland, he has found his call for levy after levy freely responded to. The Landwehr came gaily to the front, although the defense of Germany was their allotted duty; and now there are drafts from the Landsturm coming forward, of fathers and heads of families, the bread-winners of a people who at heart love peace, and yet there is no murmur heard at the stern requirements of war. Only the people have got it into their heads that their Generals are showing a foolish clemency in sparing the stubborn and unexpectedly heroic populace behind the walls of Paris, and have got tired of hearing how the ranks of their brethren get thinned, as sortie after sortie comes out behind the still unsilenced forts, and after doing their bloody work retreat safely to the same covert again. If luxurious and pampered Paris can live for weeks upon horseflesh, how much longer may it still hold out upon the stores of bread and wine that are said to be so ample? If the work is to be done, let it be done quickly, reason the people across the Rhine. The ravages of disease and the inclemency of the weather, between them, will shortly cost as many lives as might have effected a lodgment in the outer circle of the Parisian forts.

Fort Avron may serve as a strong offensive position to the Germans, or it may prove more difficult to hold than it has been to take. Its possession will certainly form a check upon sorties from the northeast which have hitherto been so successful. If there is heavy enough artillery, as we have every reason to believe to be the case, ready to be mounted upon it, the fall of Rosny, situated on the opposite eminence, about two miles nearer Paris, is only a question of days, and then the suburb of Montreuil will soon be a mass of ruins, and the charmed circle of the outer enceinte will be broken. On the other hand, the Prussians have occupied a point which they cannot abandon without great loss of prestige, and on which the French, moving as they do round a much smaller circle, and having all the facilities of a railroad round the city at their command, can at any time direct an enormous weight of men and metal. Situated not only within easy range of Fort Rosny, but also of Romainville and Fontenay, the redoubt erected in the grounds of the Chateau Avron may turn out a very costly acquisition. Either way its capture marks a new phase of the siege of Paris, and probably forms the prelude to a more sanguinary struggle than any of those that have yet occurred for the possession of the capital of France.

THE SAN DOMINGO SENATORS.

From the N. Y. World.

The votes in the San Domingo debate put in a very strong light the peculiarly rotten composition of the Senate of the United States. There are in all seventy-four seats—admitting, to avoid confusion, all the so-called States to be States—in this body, and setting aside the three vacancies, we find that out of the seventy-one gentlemen who now make up the Senate of the United States there are no less than twenty-six of whom it is a mild word to say that they are surreptitious. Were every member in his seat and the San Domingo or any other treaty to come up, these surreptitious Senators would so far hold the balance of power—their numbers exceeding one-third of the Senate—that there could be no ratification unless they felt disposed to concede one. Their power is like that possessed by the holder of a casting vote, or, in other words, when they speak the whole body gives its voice. And with this power in a full Senate their strength is even more available in the ordinary run of legislation. The genuine Senators are apt to have business off—they must visit home, arrange re-elections, attend to their banks, mills, fortunes, etc.—but the surreptitious Senator is ever in his seat. He cannot be re-elected, for the reign of fraud and force which seated him is drawing to its close; he has no liking for his home, for the ungodly there would scoff at the adventurer who left his Northern city to follow the army, coming back in the pinchbeck magnificence of a Southern Senator; and as for business, our friend can fetch his happiest strokes when sitting in his curule chair. Let the session, therefore, be long as it will, the twenty-six surreptitious Senators are to be found helping to make up the quorum, and ready at all time for business in the way of a vote. To exemplify this, we find that the hottest debate and the most significant vote of this session were rendered possible by the gentry of whom we speak—the San Domingo debate and vote being, of course, meant. There being seventy-one members, thirty-six are needed for a quorum, and on this occasion forty Senators, or four more than enough, were present. Out of this number fourteen, however, were putative Senators; and striking them out in fact, as law and right and truth always strike them out, it will be seen that there were but twenty-six Senators present, or ten less than a bare quorum. Coming to the vote, fourteen out of the thirty-one passing the resolution to appoint the roving commission were the fourteen just mentioned, leaving but seventeen genuine Senators acting upon a solemn and important declaration, when, by the Constitution of the United States, there should have been at least double that number. Surreptitious members make the quorum; surreptitious members make the vote; and a vote and a quorum make a law. Law rules us all; and it is monstrous, shameful, an intolerable evil, that the Senate of the United States, which has the peculiar prerogative of making a law higher than the House can make and only inferior to the Constitution itself, should be composed as it now is. The evil has been long existent, but never so fully evidenced perhaps as in this San Domingo case.

REFORMED RAKES.

From the Baltimore American.

Washington society is at present in great commotion over a scandal in high life, which is the subject of very general comment. Less than a year ago a Democratic member of the House of Representatives was married to the daughter of a distinguished Senator. She was a lady of great intelligence and marked personal attractions, surrounded by all the enjoyments that wealth and social position could command. The husband, when sober, is said to be a gentleman of fine deportment and pleasing manners, but, like many young members of Congress, was given to strong drink. The parents of the bride, on this ground, earnestly opposed the marriage, but finally yielded to the persistence of the parties and the promises of reformation. She doubtless thought, as many of the sisterhood have confidently believed before her, that she would be able to reform and make a sober man of her lover when he should become her husband. The marriage finally took place, and the event was the absorbing theme of conversation in fashionable and political circles. They had settled down into the quiet routine of married life, and it was hoped that the bright anticipations of the bride had not been disappointed. Some weeks since, however, the husband returned to his room at Willard's Hotel in a state of beastly intoxication, and the inmates of the house were aroused by the screams of the wife, who was being beaten by him in the most shameful manner. Whether this was but a culmination of a series of similar events of less violence is not known, but it is a sad denouement of what ought to have been a happy marriage.

There is nothing new, however, and nothing strange in the result of this attempt to reform a drunken lover. The sooner the ladies come to the conclusion that a drunkard cannot be permanently reformed, the better it will be for their own happiness and the happiness of all that are near and dear to them. That there are occasional instances of reformation is undoubted, but they are so rare that no hope can be based on reform in any given case. Sooner or later there will be a relapse, and as a general thing the latter end of such men is worse than the first. Ten years of steady sobriety have given no guarantee of permanent cure of this disease—for disease it is, as much as consumption or insanity.

We have heard much of "reformed rakes" and "sowing wild oats in youth," but such terms must be regarded as mere poetical similes, without sound or meaning. Those who have sowed their wild oats will be sure to harvest them, to the sorrow of wives and children; and as to a "reformed rake," it is a misnomer, having no existence except in the fancy and hope of a love-stricken damsel.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

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FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO JOSEPH E. SMILEY.—THE ORPHANS' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, upon petition filed, has granted a rule on you returnable on the 14th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be dismissed as Trustee of the estate of SARAH ELIZA COULTER.

AMOS BRIGGS,
Attorney for petitioner.

December 10, 1870. 12 12mtf

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums,'69,	$1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,693'74
	$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

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JOHN A. BROWN,
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WILLIAM WELSH,
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No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 5pos

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870	$600 388·24

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Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
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T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwsly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE,

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES,
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear Instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, January 6, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Monday, January 2.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11 at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & C
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARV
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City P
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxv Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at no from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p5

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Jane McCollup, aged 45 years, residing at No. 929 Cantral steet, fell on the ice near her residence, and fractured her skull. She was taken to her home.

—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park having determined to remove a number of houses and other buildings situated upon the various estates embraced within the limits of the Park, they will be sold at public sale on Tuesday week.

—Yesterday the new Woodland Presbyterian Church, at Forty-second and Pine streets, was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Services were held in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., delivered the sermon in the morning, Rev. H. Johnson, D.D., in the afternoon, and Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., in the evening.

—At the meeting of the Commercial Exchange Association on Saturday, Mr. Nathan Brooke announced the death of Mr. Jacob B. Ritter, late member of the board. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed a committee to present to the widow of the deceased a copy of the resolutions:—Messrs. William Massey, George Rapsel, J. P. Banks, William Ervien, and George L. Buzby.

—The new Christ's Church of the Evangelical Association, Eighth street, below Girard avenue, was yesterday dedicated to the service of God, on which occasion interesting exercises were held, being participated in by the pastor, Rev. S. G. Rhoades, Rev. J. P. Leib, of Germantown, and Rev. E. Kohr, of Lewisburg, Pa. Rev. Mr. Kohr preached the sermon. The new church edifice is built of fine brick, with a front in imitation of marble. It is 50 feet front by 75 feet deep, and cost the sum of $21,000. The lot on which it is erected is 57 by 88 feet, and was purchased for $9500, making the entire cost $30,500. Of this amount the sum of $12,500 has already been paid.

—The anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the First Presbyterian Church of Cohocksink, at Franklin street and Columbia avenue, was celebrated yesterday afternoon, and consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars and addresses by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Mutchmore, and others. The annual report showed the number of scholars to be 1048, and officers and teachers, 54. The amount of missionary money raised during the year was $755·36, which amount has been appropriated to the missionary boards of the church. A large congregation was in attendance.

—Both branches of the City Government met on Saturday afternoon. Select Council called up the ordinance to increase the salary of the Chief Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, but a quorum not voting the Chamber was adjourned.

In Common Council Mr. Hanna moved that Common Council proceed to the election of four Fire Commissioners, which being agreed to, he nominated Messrs. William A. Porter, of the Mechanic Engine Company; Henry R. Lawrence, of the Diligent Engine; John G. Butler, of the Perseverance Hose Company, and William F. McCully, of the Hibernia Engine Company.

On motion of Mr. Canning, they were elected by acclamation.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the points of difference between Select and Common Councils, on the bill making an appropriation to the Departments of Markets and City Property, was received and adopted. ntained nothing of special importance.

he members of the Volunteer Fire De- ent disgraced themselves again yester- morning. A number of riots were in- ged in, and the consequence was that the ief Engineer suspended the United States, esolution, and Taylor Hose Companies.

Domestic Affairs.

Five steamboats were burned at New eans early yesterday morning.

—There are upwards of eight hundred ited States consular officers in various parts the world.

—The Frenchmen of California have sent 100,000 francs to France as a New Year's gift for national defense.

—The gold and currency balances in the Treasury on Saturday show a large increase over those held at the same period of the previous year.

—The Baltimore Ice-boat exploded her boilers in the Chesapeake Bay, opposite Annapolis, on Saturday night, and then burned to the water's edge.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

DEATH OF GENERAL PRIM FROM HIS WOUNDS—THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—THE SIEGE OF PARIS—A TERRIBLE COMBINED BOMBARDMENT UPON ALL SIDES OF THE CITY TO COMMENCE AT ONCE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The foreign office announces that the Conference of the European Powers has been postponed for a few days, to await the arrival of Jules Favre and to allow the other plenipotentiaries to receive further instruticons.

A report is credited that Chichester Fortescue will succeed John Bright as president of the Board of Trade, that the Marquis of Huntington will become Secretary for Ireland, and Stansfield be Postmaster general.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Siege artillery has arrived before Meung, and the bombardment of the place has commenced.

A battle is expected in eastern France, near Hericourt, between General Treskow and 10,000 Frenchmen.

Manteuffel reports that on Saturday five battalions left Rouen, and encountering a French brigade, drove it into the Castle of Robert le Diable, which was subsequently stormed by the Prussians. The French loss was 100 killed and prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—[Special to the New York World.]—The Anglo-American Committee, of which Thomas Hughes, M. P., is chairman, has commenced its sittings for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a lasting peace between the United States and England.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—An interview, said to have been granted by the Queen to a correspondent of the Times, is pronounced a total fabrication.

MADRID, Dec. 30, via London, Dec. 31.—Marshal Prim died last night from his wounds. The Duke of Aosta landed at Carthagena on Friday, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, and left for Madrid. The death of Prim has produced a profound sensation of grief, and everywhere great indignation is manifested against his assassins.

The Republican militia battalion of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms, in obedience to the order of the Governor General of Madrid. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the capital and throughout the provinces.

The Cortes have ratified the issue of treasury bonds.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The king elect is expected to arrive there on Monday. The festivities, which were to have taken place on his entrance into the city, have been postponed.

FLORENCE, Dec. 31.—The Ministers of the Italian Cabinet have gone to Rome.

ROME, Dec. 31.—King Victor Emanuel has entered the city. His reception was most enthusiastic, and the city was illuminated. The King appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal palace, and was cheered by an immense crowd.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 31.—The towns of Auxerre, Gray and Vesoul have been evacuated by the Prussians, before the advance of the French under Generals Bresdoles, Bremes and Garibaldi. The army of Bordeaux is to march directly on Paris. As the French advance the people hasten to join the ranks, and thus the army increases rapidly in numbers. The smaller towns now reject the enemy, as in the case of Tours, which in consequence of the combat at Monnul was not occupied by the Germans. At Argent and Cog the Prussians were repulsed by the population.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 31.—General Faidherbe is again in motion in the north. In the east the Prussians continue to retreat before the French advance.

It is reported that the Prussian cavalry has become almost useless since the recent snows and frost, as the horses are smooth shod.

In consequence of the severe weather and the difficulty of keeping their communication open, the Prussians around Paris have been obliged to eat their reserved provisions.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—It is officially explained that the fort on Mount Avron was not casemated, and as the men had no protection Trochu ordered them to remove the guns and evacuate the works. The fort was not injured by the incessant firing of the Germans, and its garrison lost only eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days' bombardment.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—The losses of the besiegers during the shelling of Fort Avron, Dec. 28, are reported at 8000. The columns sent forward by Gen. Chauzey report that the Prussians are falling back on Paris.

In a fight near Brione yesterday, a French detachment gained a victory over 2500 Germans.

The *Moniteur* says that a dispatch, emanating from Prussian hands, reporting that Tours had asked for a Prussian garrison, is an absurd falsehood.

Paris advices of December 29th represent that the larger portion of the army of Frederick Charles had reached the lines of the besiegers of Paris, and had joined them as reinforcements.

It is reported that Beaurepaire has formed in Paris a corps of 12,000 volunteers, who have sworn to cut their way through the Prussian lines and organize a levy in the provinces.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—An official dispatch from Le Mans to-day from General Chauzey, announces that General Jouffrey attacked the enemy on the left bank of the Loire, near Vendome, and completely defeated him, taking 200 prisoners. Chauzey adds that he will energetically follow up this success, and continue his forward movement.

CARLSRUHE, Dec. 31.—An attack on two of the Paris forts will occur immediately. Shells will be thrown at intervals into Belleville, Villette and Slauterne.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The government, considering the difficulties they have had to contend with, have effected apparent impossibilities. Nearly everywhere work has been suspended, but since the republic has been proclaimed, subsistence and clothing have been provided for the multitude, and destitute inhabitants and refugees in the outskirts cared for.

The losses sustained by General Ducrot's army in the late sorties were so great as to render it necessary to reconstruct the army of Paris. General Blanchard's division has been broken up; De Malvry's division has been transferred to the Third army, under General Vinoy. Both Generals still hold important commands. General Blanchard is reported to be brave, determined and prudent Notwithstanding the heroism of the troops, Ducrot and his brother officers fear the final result of the struggle will be unsuccessful if this system of fighting is continued. They favor the wily tactics of the Prussians.

A dispute is said to have arisen between the Governor of Paris and members of the government, but no serious consequence is anticipated. All are actuated by a desire to save the country, whatever may be the fate of Paris. The resignation, courage, heroic exertions and extraordinary good order of the inhabitants form one of the brightest pages in the history of France.

Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small-pox hospital eleven have died.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 30.—Great quantities of ammunition were found abandoned in Fort Avron. Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as the village of Boudy.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 27.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Everything is ready for a bombardment on a most scientific scale, and simultaneously from the semi-circle west of Paris.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 31.—Detachments of troops have been sent from Thionville and Verdun to support Werder against the column of Bourbaki.

The German engineers doubt the feasibility of holding Avron at present.

ALBERT, Dec. 20.—A flying column of General Manteuffel's army encountered and defeated three battalions of Gardes Mobiles at Fourget, with small loss, taking 10 officers and 220 men prisoners.

HAVRE, Jan. 1.—General Peletingeas has issued a proclamation addressed to the army and people of Havre, filled with warlike exhortations and encouragement.

A reconnoisance in force was made to-day in the direction of Bolbec. There was some fighting with the German advanced posts, in which we lost one man killed and the Germans twenty-five killed, eighteen wounded and one prisoner.

Further accounts from Havre admit that the Prussians retook and held Bouille for a short time, but were afterwards driven back with considerable loss.

The French assert that the Prussians at one time offered to surrender, whereupon the French fire ceased, but a party approaching the enemy to receive their surrender, it was fired into at point blank range, and the battle was resumed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Disastrous Conflagration—Great Desolation Ensues.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 1.—There was a very destructive fire at Mifflin, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, last night. It started between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock, in a large storehouse, known as the Crystal Palace, owned by James M. Sellers, of Philadelphia, in the centre of the town. It was occupied at the time by Marcham & Zuliff for the storage of grain, etc. It is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion in the cellar among inflammable materials.

It was soon discovered that the flames could not be stayed by means of the limited and inefficient fire apparatus in the borough, and a despatch was accordingly sent to this city for assistance. Forthwith the Citizens' and Friendship Fire Companies of this place proceeded with their steamers and hose carriages, and with the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company to Mifflin, on a special train provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad. When they reached there the Hope Fire Company, of Lewistown, had already arrived, but nothing could be done, owing to the want of water facilities. There were no water-plugs, the Juniata river was frozen up, and the hose was insufficient to reach it.

The scene was appalling. Two squares were entirely consumed, embracing some of the most costly structures in the town. Thirty-one dwellings, stores, halls, and offices were utterly destroyed, together with twenty-nine stables and other outhouses of value. The Free Masons' Lodge Hall, two Odd Fellows' Halls, the Red Men's Hall, and the United American Mechanics' Hall were all consumed, with the Union Hotel, the principal public house. The printing establishment of the *Democrat and Register*, Messrs. Jackman & Bonsall, is in ruins, together with the dwellings of the proprietors. The distraction among the people was terrible.

The court-house yard, embracing a whole square, was this morning filled with furniture and household goods of every description, thrown there indiscriminately, without care, in the excitement and general alarm incident to the conflagration. The streets present the same sad picture of havoc. The total loss is estimated at $250,000. The Perry County Mutual Insurance Company suffer considerably, and the Lebanon Mutual, of Johnstown, loses $40,000. The Columbia also loses heavily. Want and destitution among the citizens is the saddest result.

THE RICHMOND FIRE.

How One Man Escaped from the Spotswood—He Gets Out in a Short Shirt and a Plug Hat.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th inst. says:—A gentleman who was a guest of the Spotswood Hotel at the time of the late fire writes the following nervous account of his adventures on that dreadful night to a friend in Washington:—

"I was awakened at 3 o'clock by the flames breaking my windows open and flashing into my room. I sprang to my door, opened it, and the flames flashed in my face. I was obliged to slam it shut again to keep my breath. Then I gave up and bid good-bye to earth. Then thinking I would die any way, I thought I would try to get out. I had some money in my trunk; I took hold of the strap on the end, opened the door, and dashed through the flames. I ran through the fire for about four rods, holding my breath. Then I came to the stairs, which were burning. I leaped down and struck safely on the floor. Then I ran along the hall through the heat and smoke, and when I came to the entrance I found it so full of fire I could not go down. I then ran along another long hall to the ladies' entrance, and reached it only to find it in flames. That was my last chance. I had dropped my trunk, and had nothing to retard me; so I leaped through the flames again, landed safely on the floor below, and ran into the street, dressed in a very short shirt and my *plug hat*. I had put my hat on to save my hair from burning, but did not have time to put on my pants. Some other fellow who was dressed caught up my trunk when I dropped it, and brought it through safely. I am all sound except my feet, which were cut badly and bruised. I have $200, one shirt, two pairs of drawers, one summer vest, and my 'plug' to begin business with. I lost my watch and everything—books, papers, and all. It takes the nerve out of one in a very short time. I cannot think of it without trembling. I am thankful I am alive. My hair, whiskers, and eyebrows were burned."

MUSIC MAD.

Extraordinary Pranks of an Admirer of Nilsson.

A great many people have raved about Mad'lle Nilsson; poetical effusions strongly indicative of insanity have been indited to her; ladies without number have been sick with envy about her, but nothing so painfully absurd has ever come to light with regard to her, says the Chicago *Times*, as the case of one Jerome Myer. Where and when the passion of Myer was originally concived does not appear, though it is probable that at her first concert he was seized and overcome with the dangerous malady, as shortly after that event he endeavored to see the prima donna at the Sherman House, in Chicago, but was prevented from so doing by the watchful Strakosch, since which time he has persistently pestered the employes of the office with his cards, which he desired to have sent to her. Of course, this was refused, and resulted in calling out the following note:—

"*Hon. David Gage*:—I called at your house more than twenty times with notes for Mad'lle Nilsson, and your clerks would not even give me the number of her room, or allow me to see her. I bought the Sherman House yesterday, and I wish you to discharge every clerk, book-keeper, etc., in your office, and appoint others who will treat guests in a gentlemanly manner. JEROME MYER,
"Cor. May and Wash. sts."

Beside the imaginary real estate investment, he indulged in a *bona fide* purchase of a handsome pair of horses and a cutter, with the intention of eloping with the Scandinavian songstress on Sunday afternoon. This extravagant piece of gallantry has not yet been consummated, however. On Sunday evening the poor lunatic called at the Sherman House and declared his intention of taking a bath preparatory to his nuptials with the fair object of his admiration, and actually began to disrobe in the parlor, where several ladies were seated. This laudable undertaking, however, was not effected, being interrupted by the arrival of the breathless and excited clerks, who saved their honor and the reputation of the hotel by giving the fellow into custody.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·25	MOON SETS	3·25
SUN SETS	4·42	HIGH WATER	10·43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	7
C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	14
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec.	17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec.	17
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec.	17
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec.	20
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	21
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec.	24
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	22

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	4
Parthia	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	4
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	5
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	5
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	7
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan.	10
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	11
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	14
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan.	6
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Jan.	4
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan.	5
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Jan.	7
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan.	7
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan.	11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Nor. bark Hombersund, Neilson, Bristol, Eng., L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Br. brig Phebe Ellen, Dill, Barbadoes, do.
Brig Sagua, Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Cardenas, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

City Ice Boat No. 2, Captain Schellenger. Brought up from Brandywine Light, ship Derothea Melchior, from Liverpool. On Friday towed down the brig Thomas Walter, hence for Matanzas, to Bombay Hook, clear of the ice; same day found schr Montezuma, bound out, adrift in the ice off Bombay Hook, and towed her down to clear water. Bay and river full of ice.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
N. G. bark Mercur, Drandorn, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Florence J. Henderson, Henderson, 50 days from London, with mdse. to B. Crawley & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of December, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870.			1869.		
	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	3	..	3	3	..	3
Steamships	2	..	2	2	..	2
Barks	14	1	15	17	..	17
Brigs	15	9	24	15	8	23
Schooners	5	656	661	12	573	585
Sloops	..	380	380	..	344	344
Steamers	..	293	293	..	278	278
Barges	..	869	869	..	571	571
Boats	..	968	968	..	663	663
Total	39	3176	3215	49	2437	2486

MISCELLANY.

City Ice-boat No. 1, Captain Mason, left the city on Saturday morning and proceeded to the Horse-shoe; found it fast and ice heavy; cut a passage for the steamers J. W. Everman, for Charleston, and Tonawanda, for Savannah, both of which proceeded down the river; arrived up to the city at 11 A. M.; at 1·30 returned to the Horse-shoe, and after clearing it completely of ice returned to the city at 6 P.M. Left again on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, with bark Cardenas in tow; proceeded with her as far as Wilmington creek, and gave her to Ice-boat No. 2, Captain Schellenger. Returned to the Horse-shoe and cleared it, and proceeded to the city. River clear of ice below Chester.

The marine losses for the year 1870 aggregate 480 vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $19,507,700. The loss is greater than in any year since 1867.

The reported arrival of the steamer City of Port-au-Prince at New York was an error. It should have been steamer Clyde, from Galveston.

Steamer City of Galveston left Key West Dec. 29 for Galveston, having in tow steamer Wilmington, from New York for Galveston, which put into Key West disabled.

Bark Fearless, Young, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 16th ult.—since reported abandoned at sea.

N. G. bark Thusnelde, Virsatz, hence 15th Nov. for Bremen, stated per cable to be ashore at Langeroog, had on board a cargo of 183,987 gallons refined petroleum, valued at $42,765.

Bark Benefactress, Eldred, from Yokohama Sept. 9 for New York, reported in a cable telegram dated London, Dec. 30, to have been totally wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope, registered 524 tons, was built at New York in 1855, and owned by A. A. Low & Bros., of New York. She had a cargo of [illegible] pounds Japan teas, consigned to the Messrs. Low,

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the Year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-two ($134,382) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Inspectors of the County Prison to defray the expenses of the year 1871, as follows:—

Item 1. For wheat, rye and corn flour, sixteen thousand eight hundred (16,800) dollars.

Item 2. For beef, mutton and pork, twenty thousand two hundred (20,200) dollars.

Item 3. For sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and other provisions, nine thousand five hundred and forty-five (9545) dollars.

Item 4. For oil and soap, one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven (1337) dollars.

Item 5. For potatoes and vegetables, eighteen hundred (1800) dollars.

Item 6. For drugs and medicines, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 7. For hay, feed, and straw, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 8. For railroad and omnibus tickets, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

Item 9. For stationery and printing, one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 10. For brushes, brooms, and combs, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 11. For milk and ice, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 12. For hops, malt, lime, and buckets, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 13. For discharge of prisoners in accordance with law, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 14. For hospital, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 15. For furniture, shoeing horses, seeds, and miscellaneous expenses, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 16. For fuel, which shall be purchased from miners and shippers only, six thousand six hundred and fifty (6650) dollars.

Item 17. For clothing and bedding, eight thousand (8000) dollars.

Item 18. For lumber, brass cocks, tin, paint, glass, iron, hardware, and repairs generally, eight thousand (8000) dollars.

Item 19. For gas, fourteen hundred (1400) dollars.

Item 20. For salaries of Superintendent, two Deputy Superintendents, Clerk, Physician, Apothecary, Superintendent of the Shoe Department, ten Gatekeepers, Plumber and Gatekeeper, Baker, Cook, seven Watchmen, Messengers, two Matrons, and Prison Agent, twenty-nine thousand six hundred (29,600) dollars.

Item 21. For cotton yarn, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 22. For overwork of prisoners, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 23. For leather, twenty-two thousand (22,000) dollars.

Item 24. For shoe findings, lumber for boxes, broken glass, etc., one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 25. For repairing looms, two hundred (200) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Inspectors.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL.
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the Year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-one thousand six hundred (31,600 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the Receiver of Taxes for the expenses of the year 1871, as follows:—

FOR SALARIES.

Item 1. Of the Receiver of Taxes, twenty-five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 2. Of the Chief Clerk, one thousand five hundred (1500) dollars.

Item 3. Of seventeen clerks and one messenger, seventeen thousand eight hundred (17,800) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 4. For advertising delinquent tax-payers, two thousand (2000) dollars: Provided, That said advertising shall not be done in more than two newspapers, and the Controller shall countersign no warrants exceeding fifteen cents for all advertising of each name in any one ward, as directed by the act of March 22, 1862.

Item 5. For blank books and stationery, two thousand (2000) dollars.

Item 6. For printing bills, notices, and advertising, two thousand (2000) dollars.

Item 7. For incidental expenses, eight hundred (800) dollars.

Item 8. For compensation of Receiver of Taxes of the Twenty-third ward, three thousand (3000) dollars. Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on this item except at the rate of two and a half per cent. of all moneys received by the said Receiver during the current year for which the same shall have been levied, according to the provisions of an act approved April 30, 1864.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Receiver of Taxes in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL.
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty-three thousand three hundred and fifty (53,350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1871, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, two thousand six hundred (2600) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of forty-five operators, one repair man and two battery men, forty-three thousand two hundred (43,200) dollars.

Item 3. For repairs, two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 4. For keep of horse and wagon, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

Item 5. For batteries and acids, three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 6. For stationery and printing, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 7. For incidental expenses, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 8. For painting telegraph poles, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 9. For repairs to office, three hundred (300) dollars.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for Lighting the City for the Year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents ($561,532·50) be and the same is hereby appropriated for lighting, extinguishing, cleansing, and repairing the public lamps for the year 1871, as follows:—

Item 1. For furnishing gas to and lighting all night, extinguishing, cleansing, and repairing eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five lamps, at fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents each, four hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($464,257·50).

Item 2. For lighting all night, cleansing, extinguishing, repairing, and furnishing gas all night for three hundred new lamps, to be erected during the year, at twenty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents each, eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five (8325) dollars.

Item 3. For the erection of three hundred new lamps during the year, at twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty (8850) dollars.

Item 4. For repairs and renewals during the year, ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Item 4½. For repairs and renewals during the year 1870, sixteen hundred (1600) dollars.

Item 5. For excise tax on the gas consumed in the public lamps during the year 1871, sixty-six thousand (66,000) dollars.

Item 6. For excise tax on the gas consumed in the public lamps, supplied by the Northern Liberties Gas Works, twenty-five hundred (2500) dollars.

And the warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Department of the City Controller for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifty (21,450) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the City Controller for the year 1871, to be applied as follows:—

Item 1. For the salary of Controller and Chief Clerk, five thousand one hundred (5100) dollars.

Item 2. For salary of thirteen assistant clerks and one messenger, thirteen thousand eight hundred (13,800) dollars.

Item 3. For books and stationery, fourteen hundred (1400) dollars.

Item 4. For printing the annual statement of the Controller for the year 1870, and preparing and printing annual statement for the Finance Committee, six hundred and fifty (650) dollars.

Item 5. For cleansing and care of office, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 6. For incidental expenses and fuel, three hundred (300) dollars.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for 1870, to wit:—

From item 5, stationery, three hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents.

From item 3 binding journals, etc., one hundred and ten dollars.

From item 7, incidentals, eighty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents.

To item 2, printing journals, ordinances, etc., four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighteen cents.

To item 6, carriage hire, seventy dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Reimburse Cost of Sewer on Thirty-fourth street, paid by John Rice.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of John Rice, chargeable to Item for Branch Sewers in appropriation to Department of Highways, etc., for the year 1871, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and three cents, as reimbursement of money paid by him for the construction of sewer at intersection of Walnut and Thirty-fourth street with Darby avenue, as shown in final estimate on file.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL.
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE Prescribing Certain Duties of the Supervisors of Highways.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the Supervisors of Highways to make weekly statements to the Chief Commissioners of Highways concerning the condition of the roads, streets, footways, trunks, bridges, and culverts in their respective districts under their control, together with the repairs made to the same in detail, the said statement to be submitted to the Committee on Highways for their inspection. And the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall draw no warrant for the monthly salaries of the said Supervisors until the foregoing provisions of this ordinance have been complied with. All ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 31 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SALE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
COMMENCES TO-MORROW MORNING,
at 9 o'clock.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, January 9,
MADAME LOUISE LICHTMAY
AND AN ENTIRELY
NEW COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION, WITH RESERVED SEATS,
FOR THE SEVEN PERFORMANCES $7 ONLY.
FOR THE SEVEN PERFORMANCES $7 ONLY.
The sale of Subscription Tickets commences
TO-MORROW MORNING,
at 9 o'clock, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, and continues on the following day.
The regular sale for single nights commences on THURSDAY. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2,
Last night but one of Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish Drama,
THE RAPPAREE;
OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.
To commence each evening with the Farce of
THE RENDEZVOUS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
first production in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama, THE GREAT CITY; OR, LIFE IN LONDON.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
in the thrilling drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
assisted by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
The new play of INSHAVOGUE is in preparation.
Admission to Matinee, 50 cents. Orchestra seats, $1.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
OURS. NEW YEAR'S WEEK. OURS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
OURS, OURS, OURS,
With all its Grand Effects,
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Saturday—A Great Double Bill.
On Monday next—COQUETTES.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, January 2, at 2 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

CIRCUS—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS.—Two Grand Bills for New Year's. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. First appearance of Mons. D'ATALIE, the original "Man with the Iron Jaw;" Mad'lle ANGELA, the beautiful Herculean Lady; The Child Prodigy, "YOUNG ZEPHYR;" and full Circus Troupe. Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. Reserved Chairs, 50c. 1t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
AMY LLOYD'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
JENNIE BENSON,
Champion Clog Dancer, and Winner of the Gold Medal. 1 2 6t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3.
Part First—Magical experiments. Part Second—The Canary Birds. Part Third—Ventriloqual Scenes. Part Fourth—Double-headed Sphynx. 1 2 6t*

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MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
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265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m*

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1871.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS—REPUBLICAN INTEGRITY.

We attach no credit to the rumors which have been rife here and in Harrisburg for some days, that Messrs. Lyndall and Thomas mean to contest the seats of Messrs. Dechert and Nagle in the Senate. It is possible that a few petty politicians, who think that any means are justifiable to attain political success, however much the moral sense of the community may be shocked thereby, may have contemplated, or still contemplate, such acts of folly, but they cannot persist in their attempt to commit the Republican party to such a wrong without arousing a degree of popular indignation that must make the movement end in defeat and disgrace.

This journal faithfully and earnestly supported the election of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Lyndall. They were fairly nominated, and deserved success; but both were defeated, and by majorities too large to make contests even plausible. Indeed, until after the defeat of Mr. Lyndall no serious thought of contesting Mr. Nagle's seat was entertained by the friends of Mr. Thomas; and had not the political control of the Senate passed into the hands of our opponents by their recent success in the First district, we should not now hear of any such purpose. It is palpably an afterthought—a desperate political expedient that no honest friend of the Republican party could suggest, and which all honest men of all parties will reprobate.

In the case of Mr. Lyndall, there were doubtless Democratic frauds, for they are an inseparable incident to a Fourth ward election; but it is not questioned by all intelligent and fair men that a clear majority of the legal votes cast in the district was given for Colonel Dechert. Several thousand Republicans failed to vote, when they had a most unexceptionable candidate and the issue of the political control of the Senate directly involved. Why it was so it is needless here to explain, but so it was; and we must accept the decision, or load the Republican party with a degree of obloquy that will be tenfold worse than the loss of the Senate.

We need not remind those who would plunge the Republican party into proceedings little less than revolutionary, that questionable contests for places in defiance of the declared result at the ballot-box are a stench in the nostrils of all just men; and it is only too true that, in the desperate struggles growing out of the late war, more of it was done successfully by the Republican party than is creditable. In the conflicts which involved the national life, it was at times assumed that political power was a supreme necessity, and the people tolerated what they could not commend; but the great body of the people can now have no sympathy with the efforts of candidates to gain positions in defiance of popular elections, through trickery or the party lash. The time is past, too, when Republican committees of the Senate or House will defeat the vote of the people because they may happen to have the power to do so; and we hazard little in saying that, should these contests proceed and committees unanimous in Republican faith could be secured, Messrs. Dechert and Nagle would be awarded their seats, as the conviction is general that they are honestly entitled to them. Can any man doubt that such Senators as Brooke, Evans, Olmstead, Billingfelt, White, Graham, and others we might name, would so stultify themselves as to give places to men who are declared defeated by 800 and 1300, unless the most incontestable proof could be produced that on one side all was fraud and on the other side all was honest? If there are any who place so low an estimate upon the integrity of Republican Senators, they cannot too soon learn that their hopes are libels upon the best men of the State. Not a single Republican journal of the city has ventured to suggest or sanction such contests, and none of them will do so. With one accord the Republican press of this city has demanded that the party shall deserve success by honest actions, judicious leadership, and acceptable candidates; but when their counsels are disregarded, and the party sacrifices itself by indifference or faction, the consequences must be accepted, and true Republicans will profit by defeat, rather than resort to desperate and unjustifiable measures which must render future success hopeless.

We have lost the Senate by criminal distractions within our own ranks, and the loss cannot be repaired by violence to law and justice. In this we feel persuaded that Messrs. Lyndall and Thomas will concur. Mr. Thomas did not contemplate a contest one week ago, and he cannot contemplate it now, for it is not pretended that frauds have been recently developed in his district. Mr. Lyndall has, since his defeat, been elected to an important position by the Republican Councils, and he certainly does not approve of any attempt to put him into an office to which his competitor was elected. Others who care more for temporary and petty power than for popular confidence in the integrity of the Republican party may seek to force Messrs. Lyndall and Thomas into false positions, but they will certainly repudiate the whole scheme, and thus preserve the honor they had to console them in defeat.

Let the Republican party turn its attention to uniting its discordant elements, and henceforth *elect* its candidates rather than add dishonor to defeat by attempting a lawless disregard of the popular will as expressed through the ballot-box.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Fox can well afford to disregard the abuse that has been and that will be launched against him on account of his having signed the ordinance creating the paid Fire Department, for he not only did his duty as a public officer, but he aided in bringing about a great reform in which citizens of all classes and of all shades of political opinion are interested. The creation of a paid Fire Department is not a political measure, and it cannot in any way be made a question of party politics, and the Mayor would not have had even the poor excuse of partisan expediency to offer if he had refused to sign the bill. There were no legal or constitutional objections to the ordinance passed by Councils, and no one knew better than the Mayor that the volunteer system had become an unmitigated nuisance that every consideration of public interest demanded should be done away with. He, therefore, in resisting the pressure brought to bear upon him by the adherents of the volunteer fire companies, only did what every good and law-abiding citizen had a right to expect of him. Mayor Fox, however, is none the less entitled to great credit in refusing to listen either to the threats of ruffians, whose actions have done so much towards making a paid Fire Department necessary, or to the temptations of those who promised political support if he would prove recreant to the duties of his office.

If any further arguments than those already offered were needed to prove the necessity for the total abolition of the volunteer Fire Department, the conduct of the firemen on Saturday night and yesterday would furnish them in abundance. Incendiary fires and disgraceful rioting celebrated the birth of the new year and the death of the volunteer Fire Department that has been the glory and shame of Philadelphia, but during recent years entirely too much the latter. The occurrences of the last two days prove the necessity for the complete organization of the paid Fire Department at as early a day as possible. The Board of Commissioners will meet to-morrow, and we sincerely hope that measures will be adopted for getting the new system into active operation immediately, and in the meantime the Mayor and other officers of the law should exert themselves to prevent any further exhibitions of outlawry and to bring to punishment the ringleaders in the outrages that have already occurred.

It is idle for such philanthropists as Mr. Welsh, of this city, to devote their time and labor to improve the condition of the Indians while the President appoints such men as Mr. Percy B. Spear as agents. Just when Mr. Welsh was agitating the country by an *expose* of the monstrous frauds practised upon the Indians by agents, a notorious political bummer and adventurer is announced as assigned by the administration to an important agency. While President Johnson was trading in his offices with Cameron and like political jobbers, this same Percy B. Spear was announced as Collector of Revenue for the Chester and Delaware district—put through by a bargain between Johnson and Cameron. The Senate confirmed him before the fraud was known by Senators, but as soon as the people of the district learned of the appointment they protested as with one voice, and Senator Sherman moved a reconsideration of the confirmation and thus sent Mr. Spear into retirement. Cameron then forced Spear into the New York Custom House, where his official record was anything but creditable; and if he has done aught to commend him to public favor, there is very general ignorance of the fact. Now Cameron has doubtless defrauded Grant into the appointment of Spear as an Indian agent, and if he is allowed to act, and disburse moneys and goods to the sons of the forest, there will be good times in spots out in the Indian country. We commend this matter to our philanthropic citizen, Mr. Welsh, and suggest that he frankly advise the President who and what Mr. Spear is, and he could profitably read to Grant General Hitchcock's famous report of Cameron's early philanthropic efforts to civilize the Winnebagoes and teach them how *not* to spend their money. Under his financial tuition they became the most economical set of Indians to be found in all out of doors.

It is reported that after months of preparation and postponements the German forces investing Paris are at last ready to commence a bombardment, on a terrific scale, of the French capital. A few shells have already been thrown into the doomed city, and her inhabitants, after undergoing the manifold sufferings inseparable from a long siege, are threatened with a feast of still more terrible horrors. Hopes of rescue and relief through the aid of the mighty France that once bid defiance to the world have proved fallacious, and the most fearful massacre in the history of the human race is impending. At this juncture Victor Hugo might call not merely outcasts and unfortunates, but the whole population of Paris, *Les Miserables.*

OBITUARY.

Don Juan Prim.

A cable despatch announces that Don Juan Prim, Count de Reus and Marquis de los Castellejos, died on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, of wounds received on Wednesday night at the hands of an assassin. This distinguished man, who has played such an important part in the history of Spain, was born at Reus on the 6th of December, 1814. He first came into notice during the Christina and Carlist wars, and in the civil commotions that followed the accession of Isabella II to the throne in 1833 he distinguished himself by his devotion to the cause of the Regent Maria Christina, and in 1837 was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1841 he was ordered to be arrested for participating in an insurrection at Saragossa against the dictatorship of Espatero; but he managed to escape to France, where he remained until 1842, when he was elected a deputy to the Cortes from Barcelona. He allied himself with the party of Christina against Espartero, and was engaged in a number of revolutionary broils, until the fall of Espartero secured for him at the hands of the Regent the title of Count de Reus and the governorship of Madrid. Shortly after, a reaction commenced at Barcelona in favor of liberal principles, and General Prim was chosen on account of his popularity to undertake the task of pacifying the malcontents. He found it impossible to do so, however, without the employment of force, and he was consequently denounced by the people as a traitor. He also fell into disfavor with the Queen, and was accused of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government and to assassinate Narvaez. He was convicted of the former charge, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. At the end of six months he was released, at the solicitation of his mother, and for nine years he did not take any active part in public affairs. In 1853 he entered the Turkish army to fight against Russia, and the first advantages achieved by the Turks on the Danube were mainly due to his generalship. After the revolution of 1854 he returned to Spain, and took his seat in the Cortes, where he acted with the opposition to Espartero and Olozaga. He was re-elected to the Cortes in 1857. He commanded a division and afterwards the reserves during the Spanish-Morocco war of 1859-60, and took part in most of the battles, adding greatly to his reputation as a military commander. On his return to Spain he was made a grandee, with the title of Marquis of Castellejos.

In 1861 he commanded the Spanish expeditionary army to Mexico, but after the project for placing Maximilian on the throne was broached he assumed the responsibility of returning to Spain with his army. In August, 1864, his participation in a military conspiracy caused him to be exiled, but in June of the following year he was recalled, and he at once became the recognized leader of the Progressionists against Marshal O'Donnell. At the end of 1865 the movement of which he was the head attained great magnitude, his ostensible programme being the union of Spain and Portugal and the destruction of the Bourbon dynasty. In 1866 an insurrection occurred, and many regiments declared for Prim. This outbreak was suppressed, however, and Prim was obliged to fly to London. In September, 1866, he made his reappearance in Spain, and commenced new agitations, which, however, amounted to nothing. He was one of the prime movers in the great revolution of September, 1868, which secured the downfall of Isabella II, and since then he has been the actual if not the nominal arbiter of the affairs of Spain. A short time ago, in a sketch of the newly elected King of Spain, the Duke of Aosta, we gave a very complete account of Prim's connection with the affairs of Spain since the revolution of 1868, and it is only necessary to repeat here that he was the active brain of the Provisional Government. That Prim's intrigues were of any benefit to Spain may well be disputed, but he was undoubtedly the ablest among the Spanish statesmen of the day; and in the peculiarly disorganized state of the country his sudden death may well be considered as a public calamity, and as it occurred by the hand of an adherent of the republican cause, it cannot fail to inflict irreparable damage on the republican party and to render it less likely than ever that it will succeed in gaining power. Like all political assassinations, the murder of General Prim was more than a crime, it was a blunder, and his sudden death leaves the future of Spain more dark and uncertain than ever.

Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have opened their banking house in London, which will offer many conveniences to American merchants and citizens who may be travelling in Europe, or who may have business relations on the other side of the Atlantic. This banking house is a branch of the establishments of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, and it will be under the immediate superintendence of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch's financial abilities are so well known that under his able management the success of the new banking house may be considered as assured from the start.

NOTICES.

PROTECTION
TO
BUYERS OF CLOTHING.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
NO. 518 MARKET ST.,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,
WILL SELL LOWER
THAN ANY ONE ELSE.
OR
WILL REFUND THE MONEY
AND
TAKE BACK THE GOODS
IF
DISSATISFIED.
CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeable to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 21st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relating to limited partnerships," and its supplements, and do hereby certify:—

1. That the name of the firm under which such partnership shall be conducted is
DUNCAN & POEY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the General Shipping and Commission business.

3. That the names of the General Partners of said firm are JACOB M. DUNCAN, residing No. 137 PRICE Street, Germantown, and SIMON POEY, residing No. 1817 GREEN Street, and the name of the Special Partner is M. E. McDOWELL, residing No. 1601 MOUNT VERNON Street, all in the city of Philadelphia.

4. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars.

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, A. D. 1874.

J. M. DUNCAN,
SIMON POEY,
General Partners.
Office No. 418 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
M. E. McDOWELL,
Special Partner.
1 2 2t

SIMON POEY CEASES TO BE A MEMBER OF our firm from this day.
DALLETT & SON,
DALLETT SONS & Co., New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870. 12 31 3t

FROM THIS DATE THE FIRMS OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, Washington, and New York,
will be composed of the following partners:—
JAY COOKE,
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
HENRY L. COOKE,
HANIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
PITT COOKE,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
JAMES A. GARLAND,
JAY COOKE, JR.
Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 10t

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.
J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.
2d January, 1871. 1 2

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. HENRY HENTZ, WILLIAM A. HENTZ, and J. P. ROBINETT, under the firm of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., terminates this day by limitation.
The business of the copartnership will be settled up by the undersigned,
J. HENRY HENTZ,
No. 222 North SECOND Street.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870.

J. HENRY HENTZ continues the business under the style of WHITE HENTZ & Co., at the old stand, No. 222 North SECOND Street, and associates with him J. P. ROBINETT.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1871. 1 2 3t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED entered into a Copartnership on the 15th inst, for a General Auction and Commission business, under the name and style of HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, Jr.
HENRY W. SCOTT,
B. SCOTT, Jr.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 2 6t

NOTICE.—HAVING RELINQUISHED THE sale of Hosiery and Notions, the interest of MR. D. W. C. MOORE in that department of our business ceases from this date.
COFFIN & ALTEMUS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 12 31 3t*

FOURTH EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Army Reduction.

The Fire at Mifflin, Pa.

The Town Half Destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army Reduction Board.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The board of officers in session at the War Department, and of which General Hancock is President, after an informal meeting on Tuesday, will adjourn *sine die*. The board has considered the cases of 98 officers; of this number 30 have been permitted to resign before their cases had been concluded by the board, and five cases remained uncompleted at the adjournment for lack of evidence. Of the 63 cases fully considered a small majority were reported upon unfavorably.

The officers condemned by the board, from the decision of which, under the law, there is no appeal, have been immediately discharged the service. The other cases, with but few exceptions, have been ordered to their homes to await orders. The most important case receiving an unfavorable report of the board is that of Colonel John P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant-General of the War Department.

Colonel Sherburne is the only officer appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department directly from the volunteer service. He came to Washington in command of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, an organization formed in the State of New York, and was for a considerable time during the war a member of the staff of General Martindale, Military Commander of the District.

From Washington he went with his regiment to New Orleans, and was there commissioned in the Adjutant-General's Department, and he has also been on duty on the Pacific coast. His offense is understood to consist of private misdemeanors of slight importance. It is understood that, especially in this case, Congressional action will be asked to reverse the decision of the board.

The officers discharged by the board are treated in every instance as are the officers whose commissions in the army expire to-day for want of assignment, and all receive a year's pay with which to begin civil life. There is, however, great dissatisfaction expressed regarding the action of the board in certain cases, where friends of politicians have been interfered with, and several members and Senators promise to present bills setting aside the action of the board in every case, and providing some other means for reducing the number of officers in the army.

THE MIFFLIN FIRE.

Sixty-one Buildings Destroyed—Promptitude of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of this morning says:

The most destructive fire that has ever visited central Pennsylvania occurred on Saturday night, December 31, in the town of Mifflin, Juniata county. About half-past 7 o'clock in the evening the flames were first discovered in the building known as the "Crystal Palace," on the corner of Bridge and Water streets, and before any aid could be rendered for the extinguishment of the 'Crystal Palace," the fire communicated to the adjoining buildings on the south side of Bridge street, and, with the exception of three dwelling houses, consumed the entire southern portion of the town, consisting of thirty-one dwellings, stores, and offices.

The only fire apparatus in the town was an ancient fire hand-engine, which, when attempted to be used, proved an entire failure. Seeing the dire condition of affairs, the authorities telegraphed to the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for aid. This request was promptly complied with. The first assistance of the railroad company was the sending of the Hope Fire Company, of Lewistown, distance twelve miles from Mifflin, to the scene of the conflagration.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The building known as the Crystal Palace was a four-story structure, situated on the corner of Bridge and Water streets, and immediately on the banks of the canal. Adjoining, in the same building, was the hardware firm of Wearam & Co., with a very extensive stock of goods in their line. Everything in their store was totally destroyed.

The third story was occupied by Iroquois Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M.; Lost Creek Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Patterson Council of U. O. A. M. The Patterson Council were in session when the fire broke out, and were compelled to leave their room so suddenly that they did not even save their records or anything belonging to the council. Iroquois Tribe of Red Men had one of the finest collections of rare and wild stuffed animals and birds in the country, all of which were totally destroyed by the fire.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, a very fine brick building a few doors above the Crystal Palace, was occupied on the first and second floors by Mr. Tilton Espanschade as a dry goods store. His store was filled with a large stock of goods, and his loss is almost total. The third story of this building was occupied by Mifflintown Lodge, I. O. O. F. The lodge owned the building and lost all belonging to them in it. Adjoining this hall was the billiard saloon and restaurant of John Hallabaugh, occupying the basement and floor above. His billiard tables and other valuables were totally destroyed. The printing office building of Messrs. Bonsall & Jackman, of the *Democrat and Register*, was totally destroyed. They saved a few of their locked-up forms and a lot of tied-up type. Their books and files were also saved.

We can only hope, with all their loss, that the *Democrat and Register* will rise, Phœnix like, and spread its effulgent rays with a brilliancy that no conflagration can extinguish. Both the proprietors of this paper were burned out of their private residences.

The Union Hotel, Simon Allbright, proprietor, was totally consumed. It stood on the corner of Bridge and Main streets. Opposite was the Mifflin Bank building, a three-story brick structure, and to prevent its taking fire the efforts of the people were directed. Through great exertions it was saved, and consequently the northern end of the town was saved, as it was acknowledged if this portion would have taken fire there would have been slim hopes of preventing the balance of the town being destroyed.

Among the private residences burned were that of Mr. E. S. Doty, lawyer; S. E. Parker, cashier of Doty, Parker & Co.'s bank; Robert C. Galligher, occupying the late residence of John J. Patterson, Esq.; John J. Wright, J. D. Stambaugh, Noah Elder, and Sheriff Detrick. These properties were fine private buildings, and with the exception of the most valuable movables were all destroyed.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Preparatory to making alterations,
WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Velvets, Shawls,
and Dress Goods,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Great Bargains
Will be offered, as our stock
MUST BE SOLD
To make room for the workmen.
Also, a large stock of (1t
Domestics, Muslins, the Best Makes
Prints and Canton Flannels,
At Reduced Prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsi PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

A GRAND, GOOD GIFT!

Go, get it!
A gift for your Brother.
A gift for your Father,
A gift for your Book-keeper.
A gift for your Clerk.
A gift for your Salesman.
A gift for your Clergyman.
A gift for your Neighbor.
A gift for your Good Boy.
R. & W.

Great
Brown
Hall,
603 and 605
CHESNUT ST.
R. & W.

Now Offer New Year's Presents

The most appropriate in design.
The most faultless in workmanship.
The most serviceable in construction.
The most gratifying in appearance.
The most tasteful in execution.
The most economical in price.

For Men and for Boys.
Our Fine Stock of Winter Clothes
Is unapproachable in Quality,
in Variety,
in Cheapness.

Therefore we invite you to come and take it away
For New Year's presents
To your friends,
As well as
For your own use.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.
Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with
Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Late Secretary of the Treasury,
J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a
General Foreign Exchange Business
INCLUDING
PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.
The above extension of our business enables us to receive
Gold on Deposit,
And to allow 4 per cent. thereon.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [1 2 10t

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,
Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.
Interest Payable March and September.
The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks bought and sold on commissio
Governments bought and sold. Accou
and interest allowed, subject to Sight Dr

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
4 26} ETC. ETC.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of Mortgages, ranging from $5000 to $10,000.
Apply to
A. FITLER,
1 2 4t No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FROM HARRISBURG.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR THE OFFICES—THE FOURTH WARD COME TO GRIEF—AHERN OVERBOARD—THE GANG LIKELY TO TURN PIOUS—THE TREASURY CONTEST AND CAMERON DISTRACTING THE REPUBLICANS—A GENERAL SMASH PROBABLE—GEARY IN RESERVE TO BREAK THE RINGS—THE PROPOSED SENATORIAL CONTESTS UNPROMISING.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 1, 1870.

Religious devotion has not been the rule here to-day amongst the law-givers of the Commonwealth, and, judging from the knots of excited men to be seen on every hand, the confusion of tongues in all public places, and the anxious faces of members and their retainers, it is not unreasonable to presume that most of them forgot their morning prayers as they rose from their uneasy couches. Yesterday was a busy day, but this holy day of rest has been a sort of political Donnybrook Fair, and sore heads are thick as falling leaves in autumn.

Hitherto, for some years, the preliminary struggles at the organization of the Legislature have been wholly on the Republican side, while the Democrats sat coolly by and enjoyed the wrangle with clever philosophy; but this year the political entanglement is knotty beyond precedent. The Democrats have the Senate, and power has brought them a world of trouble. Eleven men would be chief clerk; twenty-seven men would take the lesser clerkships; and forty-nine men at least would take the other offices. Ahern would wield the mace in the Senate, and sport the title and pocket the pay of Sergeant-at-Arms, whereupon the rural Democrats demand less Democracy and a little more flavor of respectability. Ahern will therefore be bowled out, and loud and deep curses come up from the b'hoys of the gallant Fourth ward kingdom of the redoubtable Alderman. Tony Laws would be assistant clerk, and might have had a good show had not a regular John Rodgers family of the "gang" demanded legislative perquisites. Some opposition is developed to Wallace, but he will go through and take the chair of the Senate. Buckalew does not love him, but party necessity will make the nineteen Democratic Senators appear to be harmonious. "Uncle Jake Zeigler" is on hand, looking as benignantly upon both Democrats and Republicans as a young girl with her first new bonnet. He will be elected, much to the disgust of Charley Carrigan, or any other man who wants the place. Charley made a desperate plunge, but he was short-winded, and fell early in the action. He is classed as one of the political heavy-weights of the party, and is likely to get a good office in about forty years, if he is patient and faithful. Ahern will probably give up raids upon the Legislature, and go home to run for President of the Young Men's Christian Association. If he does, Mully will back him and see George H. Stuart and go any amount better that may be necessary to win. If Tony Laws fails he will take charge of the Bedford Street Mission, with Sam Josephs as chaplain. Mully's bar-room will be turned into a daily union prayer-meeting, and the Fourth ward will be run as a general camp-meeting for the next year. It is estimated that one year of such probation will bring the "gang" up to the standard required for clerking, pasting, and folding and making fires in the Senate.

In the House the Republicans have their special troubles. There is the Treasury ghost, worse than the ghost of Banquo: it won't down, and it takes the most hideous shapes, and hops in just when it is most not wanted. The Treasury ghost haunts everything and everybody in the House on the Republican side. Webb would be Speaker easily, but the Treasury nightmare disturbs his dreams and frets his waking hours. The Clerkship and the minor offices are all dragged into the seething caldron of the Treasury complication. And, as if every possible sorrow must be crowded into the Republican fold just now, there is Cameron piled upon it—a dying, festering, political carcass, with just life enough to fling the stench of his rottenness into every Republican face. He wants the Treasury, because it has a million in it of surplus money, and he comes in like a bull in a china shop, and threatens to smash any amount of Republican crockery. It looked for a while last evening and to-day as if Cameron and the Treasury might prove too much of a load for the Republicans, and that their power would be destroyed even in the organi-

Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, has been proposed as an anti-ring candidate for Speaker, and there are quite enough of Republicans to join the Democrats to elect him, if it shall be necessary to brain the Cameron ring at the start; but to-night it looks as if harmony may be restored and the Republican organization carried through in the House. If this be done, there will be a surrender of the ring, and the Treasury will go to some acceptable man. Irwin is stronger now than last year in the Republican ranks, and Taggart has also positive strength of considerable proportions, while Mackey could command the caucus, but is not safe for election. It is a terribly mixed kettle of fish, and the candidates for the offices of the House would be glad if the State had no Treasury to distract the political currents. All agree that the Constitutional Convention must destroy this bone of contention by making the Treasurer elective by the people, and placing the public funds beyond the reach of speculators.

I could give you more speculations to-night than a page of your paper would accommodate—but *cui bono?* Just as fast as a slate is cleverly made up it is as cleverly smashed, and so we go from hour to hour until there is no rest for the weary, perspiring army of candidates. Mackey is calm, but anxious and vigilant, Quay is philosophical and tireless, Irwin is jolly and confident, and Don Cameron nervous and at bay. He is bold in purpose, versatile in invention, and desperate in execution. He will lose no tricks within his reach, and don't care if the whole machine is broken into fragments if he can't run it his way. But the Legislature is against him, and great results are expected by those who are opposed to him. He cannot debauch the majority, and must outgeneral them to gain his points. If he does so at the start, the reaction and retaliation will only be the more terrible when the strategy develops. Indeed, it seems probable that, go as it may, Republican distraction in the Legislature must come. If Cameron gets the reins there will be a break; if he don't get the reins, his faction will kick up and upset the coach. Promising, is it not?

I saw Governor Geary last evening. He is serene as a summer morning, and self-poised and complacent amidst the jarring elements around him. He commands the reserve against the rings, and will bring his force into action in gallant style should the tide of battle seem to turn in favor of the corruptionists. He wishes that reform, thorough, substantial, and lasting reform, shall win, and he will give it victory.

The proposition to contest the seats of Senators Dechert, Nagle, and Randall meets with no favor among leading Republican Senators. It is regarded as an effort of petty office-hunters to commit the Republican party to a great public wrong for the benefit of a few men who have the least possible claims upon the organization. The prominent Republican Senators have discussed the matter freely, and have taken occasion to avow their disgust for such attempts to reach power by defying the vote of the people. Republican Senators feel that the precedents established by the party already in contesting seats are quite violent enough to enable a Democratic legislature to commit almost any wrong that mere party interests might demand, and they will set themselves sternly against any further violent attempt to put men into office who were not elected.

SCRIBE.

CITY ITEMS.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—Photographs of different sizes of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, from life, can be had at F. Gutekunst's, No. 712 Arch street.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

W. F. GEDDES' SONS,
STEAM POWER
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

Having greatly increased our facilities, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch every variety of Letter-press and Lithographic Printing at No. 724 Chesnut street.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on the evening of December 29th, Miss MARTHA DEG., youngest daughter of Jacob M. Johnson, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, January 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. P. Michener, No. 1824 North Eleventh street. 2t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ NOTICE.—CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 2 3t City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after this date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 2 3t City Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.

The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

JOHN SCOTT, JR.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant.

H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

Coupons numbered 36, for the January Interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on the 31st inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until January 20, 1871.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
12 24stuths4t Treasurer.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 225 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1870.—MOSELEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Moselem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time a President and six Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

W. A. CHURCH,
12 31 13t Secretary Moselem Railroad Company.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.

WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2502 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 8t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.

B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENSER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secreatry.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M. Immediately after which an election will take place for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 6t* Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

☞ HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24s5t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY January 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. F. BETTS,
12 31 j6 10 Secretary.

BANKS.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. At the same time an amendment of the Articles of Association will be submitted for adoption.

12 31 8t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10s5t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
12 31 stuth3t Cashier

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tJ10 Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 31 stuth S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

BANKS.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 2d to 10th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871 at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the UNION IMPROVEMENT AND ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Southeast corner of FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CHARLES S. HINCHMAN,
12 29 31 j7 9 10* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS C. BUSHNELL,
12 30 10t* Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871 at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GRANITE Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the HOSPITAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Philadelphia will be held at the office, No. 708 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The Report of the Board of Managers will be presented, together with the Annual Statements and Accounts, and eight members of the Board elected to serve for the ensuing three years.

12 31 2t JOHN A. CHILDS, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM S. PEROT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4t

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS AND CITY PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1870.

Renters of stalls and stands in the public market houses take notice. You are hereby directed to pay to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, on the 1st day of January, 1871, or within ten days thereafter, the rent of such stalls or stands as may be occupied. All stalls and stands not paid for within the above-mentioned time will be forfeited.

N. B.—No transfer of any stall is valid unless made at this office, and the stall is forfeited if underlet without permission from this department.

Office, southwest corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. H. PUGH,
12 28 5t Com. of Markets and City Property.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu] No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR,—HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Fair open at 10 o'clock.

CONCERT EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Single Admission.........25 cents.
Season Tickets.........$1. [12 27 6t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PENN NATIONAL BANK AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,074,923·16
United States Bonds to secure circulation	200,000·00
United States Bonds on hand	100,000·00
Due from Redeeming and Revenue Agents	95,364·72
Due from other National Banks	42,74[illegible]·35
Due from other Banks and Bankers	13,026·26
Banking House	25,000·00
Current Expenses	1,516·87
Cash Items (including stamps)	5,343·87
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,9[illegible] 01
Bills of other National Banks	36,966·00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	2,80[illegible]·03
Specie, coin	4,000·00
Legal Tender Notes	118,43[illegible]·00
Three per cent. certificates	80,[illegible]·00
	$1,834,193·39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000·00
Surplus Fund	100,000·00
Discount	13,264·57
Exchange	78·64
Profit and Loss	9,055·69
National Bank Circulation outstanding	175,285·00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	4,424·00
Dividends unpaid	1,533·57
Individual Deposits	1,008,377·63
Teller's Due Bills	18,427·26
Due to National Banks	3,547·23
	$1,834,193·39

State of Pennsylvania.
City and County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, GEORGE P. LOUGHEAD, Cashier of the Penn National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE P. LOUGHEAD,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirty-first day of December, 1870.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:—
WM. C. LUDWIG,
JOS. G. WILLIAMS, } Directors.
THOS. P. STOTESBURY,
1t

☞ PROCLAMATION

$1000 REWARD.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, January 1, A. D. 1871.

It appearing that a spirit of incendiarism is at this time rife among the lawless of the community, exhibiting itself in frequency of such fires, especially during the last few nights,

AND, inasmuch as the protection of the citizens and their property against conflagrations, and particularly incendiary fires, should be the first consideration of all good people,

THEREFORE

I do hereby offer a Reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any and every person concerned in willfully setting Fire to any Building within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, or for such information as will lead to such arrest and conviction.

AND

I do hereby enjoin upon all Police Officers, and others acting as conservators of the peace, to be vigilant and active in detecting such offenders, and in bringing them promptly to the hands of justice.

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 2 3t Mayor of Philadelphia.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES—

ATTENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

Members of the Club are requested to attend the ANNUAL MEETING of the organization at the NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Nominations will be made for Officers and Executive Committee to serve the ensuing year.

EZRA LUKENS, President.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary. 1 2 3t

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths5

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the Capital Stock of THE BANK OF AMERICA will be open at No. 518 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, January 3, 1871, in compliance with the provisions of the act of incorporation. 12 30 4t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ "PHILADELPHIA PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT."—Letter Press Copies can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'. 1t

1871.

DIARIES.

1871.

75 Varieties.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Engraver, Steam-Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

LANDRETH'S ALMANAC AND RURAL REGISTER FOR 1871.

English, German and Swedish, for gratuitous distribution. Apply to

P. LANDRETH & SON,
11*] Seed and Implement Warehouse,
Nos. 21 AND 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following new publications:—

"Other Worlds Than Ours," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. A. S., published by D. Appleton & Co., is a discussion of the probabilities that the sun and other planets of our system, besides the earth, are inhabited. The latest results of scientific inquiry are brought to bear upon this interesting question, and the work is a brief review of some of the most important facts that have been brought to light by recent investigation. The author has a number of new theories of his own to put forth, but his work is mainly a popular review of such facts as are positively known, and his arguments for or against the probabilities that the other planets contain inhabitants like the earth are stated with great impartiality. The discussion of this question is, however, not the most interesting or valuable feature of the work, and to the majority of intelligent readers it will be best appreciated as a very excellent *resume* of the present condition of astronomical science. It gives within the limits of a moderate-sized volume the results that have been achieved by telescopic observation and by spectral analysis, and although necessarily brief it is a comprehensive statement of the most important facts now known in regard to the heavenly bodies. The author occasionally enters upon the discussion of abstruse points that are beyond the range of any but strictly scientific readers, but the greater part of the book is not above the comprehension of the non-scientific public, and readers of all classes will find in it much interesting information. The chapters on "Mars, the miniature of our Earth" and "Meteors and Comets" are particularly entertaining.

"Suburban Sketches," by W. D. Howells, published by Hurd & Houghton, is a series of essays that will be perused with pleasure by those who have enjoyed the "Venetian Life" and the "Italian Journeys" of the same author. Mr. Howells is an acute observer as well as a sympathetic writer, and in the nine essays that make up the volume before us he describes the common incidents of New England life with the same graceful touch and genial humor that made his works on Venice and Italy so fascinating. We commend these "Suburban Sketches" as very pleasant reading.

"Fifteen Years," by "Salvi" (Mrs. Therese Robinson), published by D. Appleton & Co., is a story of German life in the last century, in which Frederick the Great and a number of other historical personages figure prominently. The plot is based upon historical facts, and the author has endeavored, not unsuccessfully, to give that local color to the story that will make it what it professes to be, a picture complete in all its details of an important period in German history.

"The Poison of Asps," by Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church), published by D. Appleton & Co., is a novelette descriptive of a certain phase of English society at the present day. The title is rather far-fetched, but the story itself has considerable interest, although it is not equal to other performances of the same pen.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Poems" by Bret Harte, published by Fields, Osgood & Co. Most of the poems included in this little volume have gone the rounds of the newspapers, and are already established in popular favor. Those who have enjoyed "Jim," "Dow's Flat," "In the Tunnel," "Plain Language from Truthful James," and other of Mr. Harte's compositions, will be glad to see them collected and given to the world in a permanent shape, as well on account of their own great merit as because they are so distinctively American both in their pathos and their humor, and because they are so essentially poetical in spite of their grotesqueness. Mr. Harte is too often classed with such humorists as Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, whereas the gulf between them is the impassable one that separates true genius from mediocrity, that has its day of popularity and is then forgotten. Both the prose and poetical writings of Mr. Harte have a genuine ring about them, and since Hawthorne's pen fell from his grasp there has been nothing so fresh, bright, and so purely American added to our literature. Such a poem as "Jim," for instance, is a perfect work of art in its way, and its subject is, in the best sense of the word, poetical in spite of its rough exterior. The humor and the pathos in this piece are wonderfully blended, and it deserves all the popularity it has achieved, for it touches some of the finest chords of human nature. Although this poem has been often published, there are many who will not be displeased to see it again, and we therefore quote it from the volume before us as an excellent specimen of Mr. Harte's style:—

JIM.

Say there! P'raps
Some on you chaps
  Might know Jim Wild?
Well—no offense:
Thar ain't no sense
  In gettin' riled!

Jim was my chum
  Up on the bar;
That's why I come
  Down from up yar,
Lookin' for Jim.
Thank ye, sir! You
Ain't of that crew—
Blest if you are!

Money?—Not much:
  That ain't my kind:
I ain't no such.
  Rum?—I don't mind,
Seein' its you.

Well, this yer Jim,
Did you know him?—
Jess 'bout your size;
Same kind of eyes;—
Well, that is strange:
  Why it's two year
  Since he came here,
Sick, for a change.

Well, here's to us!
  Eh?
The h— you say!
  Dead?—
That little cuss?

What makes you star—
You over thar?
Can't a man drop
's glass in yer shop
But you must rar'?
  It wouldn't take
  D—— much to break
You and your bar.

  Dead?
Poor—little—Jim!
—Why thar was me,
Jones, and Bob Lee,
Harry and Ben—
No-account men:
Then to take *him!*

Well, thar—Good-by—
No more, sir—I—
  Eh?
What's that you say?—
Why, dern it!—sho!
No! Yes! By Jo!
  Sold!
Sold! Why, you limb,
You ornery,
  Dern'd old
Long-legged Jim!

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Gold and Name," by Marie Sophie Schwartz, translated from the Swedish by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown. Published by Lee and Shepard. This novel comes with an endorsement from Mad'lle Nilsson, who congratulates the translators upon their effort to introduce to the American public the "magnificent works of Madame Schwartz." We cannot altogether endorse the "magnificent" opinion of Mad'lle Nilsson in regard to the narrative before us, but "Gold and Name" is nevertheless an interesting novel that will repay perusal. It is a story of love after marriage, and although the characters are rather sketches than full-length portraits, the plot is dramatic, and is managed with much skill. The denouement is rather clumsy, and what would otherwise have been a tolerably good piece of melodramatic effect is marred by a long explanatory narrative that might with much more advantage have been placed at the commencement. With this exception, "Gold and Name" is quite up to the average of the majority of the novels of the day in merit.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received No. 51 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which brings the work down to the title "Sentence." This encyclopedia is undoubtedly the best work of its class ever issued in this country. It is remarkably free from mistakes, and considering the vast amount of valuable information it contains, it is a marvel of cheapness. The publisher has more than fulfilled the promises made at the beginning, and the number before us is one of those issued to subscribers gratis on account of the "Encyclopedia" having exceeded its original limits. In a short time the entire work will be completed, and it will make a couple of handsome volumes that will be valuable additions to any library.

—The Lutheran Board of Publication send us the first and second series of "Scripture Precepts for the Young," a collection of short religious stories for children, translated from the French of Mad'lle Couriard, of the S. S. Society of Paris, by Mrs. E. B. Stork.

—*The American Educational Monthly* for January contains a number of interesting papers on education at home and abroad.

—*Good Health* for January has a variety of practical papers on sanitary questions that concern everybody.

—From Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday* and *Our Boys and Girls*.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

THE SYMBOLISM OF FLOWERS.

When Goethe represents Margaret as plucking the star-flower and crying, as its last leaf falls, "He loves me!" and Faust as saying, "Let this flowery language be thy heavenly oracle!" he traced all our drawing-room fortune-telling with flowers to its true source in divination. At the earliest age of the world the human heart felt flowers to be the natural symbols of gentle affections and noble aspirations. Their

"Uselessness divinest,
Of a use the finest,"

had redeemed religions and races from the darkest phases of superstition before they taught Leigh Hunt "the end of use." Transmitted from earlier, adopted by later religions—passing from pagan temples to be cultivated in convent walls—the common flowers of our gardens have reached us as an imperishable trust bequeathed by the first intimations of a Supreme Love to the mind of man. These floral optimists have preached their evangel of hope through the winter of superstitious fear; and the terrors pictured by priestcraft have been covered over by their soft and irresistible invasion of every church festival, their smiling sympathy with the bride, their power to wreathe with beauty the coffin and the grave. It is remarkable how little of ill has ever been believed of them, whereas every animal has been somewhere regarded as a devil. Except a few names given with humor rather than malevolence, as devil's-apron and devil's-leaf (*daoun ectan*, as the nettle is called by the natives of Timor), and a few similar names, there are few which have ever suggested diabolism. Chickweed, pigwort, pickpocket, snap-dragon, Jack-in-the-pulpit, and the like, are at worst grotesque; and as a general thing even poisonous flowers—as aconite, called wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, etc.—have been regarded from the optimistic point of view. The fatal thanginent of Madagascar is believed to be a divine plant, given to be a test of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of an accusation. It was not with antipathy that the Egyptians regarded the frail anemone as a symbol of sickness. It is notable that the most sacred flowers have been rather weeds and parasites than flowers, and it is possible that they shared some of the sanctity with which idiots are invested in Russian villages. I doubt not that if we could cross-examine some brother of the stone age as to this preference for John's-wort, he would express himself as nearly as possible in the language of a passage written by Hawthorne amidst his conflict with the squash-bugs in his garden:—"Why is it, I wonder," asks Hawthorne, "that Nature has provided such a host of enemies for every useful esculent, while the weeds are suffered to grow unmolested, and are provided with such tenacity of life and such methods of propagation that the gardener must maintain a continual struggle, or they will hopelessly overwhelm him? What hidden virtue is in these things that it is granted to sow themselves with the wind, and to grapple the earth with this unmitigable stubbornness, and to flourish in spite of obstacles, and never to suffer blight under any sun or shade, but always to mock their enemies with the same wicked luxuriance? There is a sort of luxuriance about them. Perhaps if we could penetrate Nature's secrets we should find that what we call weeds are more essential to the well-being of the world than the most precious fruit or grain."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTIO of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

"BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS."

The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest

STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
12 17 13trp No. 13 S. EIGHTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 ly] SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [2 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
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THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 12 30 fmw6t

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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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PHILADELPHIA. [1 2

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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City Warrants
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FOR SALE.
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A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered; interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1m

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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BANKERS,
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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HENRY RASKE,
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO. 830 ARCH STREET,
Now offers great inducements in
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.
OLD FURS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ALTERED TO THE LATEST STYLES.
HENRY RASKE,
12 15thstutf No. 830 ARCH Street.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS.
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
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JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.
Full assortment of every variety of
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS,
ORANGES,
GRAPES,
NUTS,
PRESERVES,
CANNED GOODS,
WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

BURNING OF A HINDOO RAJAH.

An Extraordinary Funeral Scene at Florence—Setting Fire to the Fagots—Camphor and Perfumes—Gathering the Ashes.

From the Italic, of Florence.

The Rajah of Kolspore, who died yesterday, was little more than twenty years of age, and was travelling for his education. He had been brought up at Bombay, and his sovereignty extended over a population of 600,000 inhabitants. The extreme darkness of his complexion did not prevent him from being a handsome young man, of middle height, with a broad chest, and singularly-expressive large eyes. In the course of his travels he caught, while skating at Inspruck, the germs of the illness which the severity of that climate rapidly augmented. It was necessary to convey him to his bedroom immediately on his arrival in Florence. He received the regular attendance of two English physicians, MM. Freetzer and Brow (?), who called in for consultation Professors Cipriana and Ghinozzi. Whilst following the prescriptions of these physicians, the traditional Hindoo means were not neglected, such as keeping

NEAR THE PATIENT DOMESTIC ANIMALS,

believed to act as absorbents of the noxious principles, or at least as preservatives and disinfectants for the attendants of the patient. These animals ought to have been thrown from the windows into the street; but as that could not be practised here, they were simply thrown into a court yard. Notwithstanding the various kinds of treatment, the prince always got worse. Unable to remain any longer in bed, he insisted on being

LAID ON THE CARPET

with his legs crossed; in this posture he died, and was found by Dr. Passigli, whose duty it was, as district medical officer, to verify the disease. Later the corpse was examined by Dr. Bargiotti. The aide-de-camp of the Prince, assisted by the members of the British Legation, took the necessary steps at the municipality to have the funeral rites performed according to the Hindoo fashion. M. Ciotti, a municipal funtionary, acted as interpreter to the aide-de-camp, who spoke only English, and the register of the death was drawn up in his presence in the office of Government Registration. The municipality permitted the ceremony to take place; certain other authorities raised difficulties which, however, were soon removed.

THE CEREMONY

was fixed for 1 o'clock after midnight, at the extreme point of the Cascine, just by the side of the river, in accordance with the prescription of Vishnu. The pro-syndic charged Drs. Bargiotti and Passigli, M. Ciotti, and the head of the municipal police to be in attendance. Besides, measures had been taken, in concert with the Government police authorities, that the Gardes de Ville, with their commanding officer, and the Guards of Public Safety should be in attendance. In the evening the corpse was prepared and dressed in splendid robes. The head was covered with a turban bearing the distinctive marks of the rank of the deceased, and over this was stretched a large scarlet mantle, richly embroidered with gold. The arms had bracelets, and the neck a pearl necklace. At 1 o'clock in the morning the corpse was placed in an omnibus, in which the attendants of the prince took their seats. Behind the omnibus came other carriages, with the persons we have already referred to, and many other carriages filled with sight seers. On arriving at the spot referred to, the cortege found a crowd much greater than was expected, especially of ladies; and there was also the Chevalier Amour, the head of the Government police.

A funeral pile was prepared: it was about 4½ feet in height and about 6 feet in length and 4½ feet in breadth. The corpse had been stretched on the ground, betel was placed in the mouth, whilst a Brahmin wearing a large robe of white linen covering the head offered up prayers whilst kneading dough. The attendants scattered on the pile camphor and various kinds of perfumes. The death having again been officially verified, the corpse was placed on the pile, and the board on which it had been stretched out immediately removed.

PERFUMES AND ESSENCES

were again strewed over the corpse, and the dough broken into pieces, placed by its side. More wood placed round the corpse enveloped it as if in a case, closed over by the addition of other pieces of wood. All this while camphor and other perfumes were being constantly thrown on the pile. At 2 o'clock the whole was covered with fagots; they were set fire to at different points, and a flame of great brightness shot out in the direction of Arno, into which there was at the same time thrown the board on which the corpse had been laid. About this time many persons quitted the scene. The Indians continued to keep the fire alive, and to throw on it perfumes, so as to prevent the smell of the burnt flesh from being perceived. The police and some of the municipal functionaries remained on the spot until 7 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock water was thrown on

THE SMOULDERING ASHES.

When completely extinguished the remains of the corpse were religiously gathered together and placed in a porcelain vase. Everything which had formed part of the pile was thrown into the water by two Indians, who went into the middle of the river. The spot was then swept, fresh earth was thrown on it, and traced in the form of a heart, around which were placed small vessels filled with rice. Then all the Indians knelt and prayed with their faces to the ground. They then departed, taking with them the funeral urn. The ceremony was finished. The bones preserved in the vase will at a later period be thrown into the Ganges, for the Indians believe that those whose bones are thrown into that river will enjoy a million of happy years.

—A child about four years of age, who was abandoned by a wandering party of gypsies last summer, in Ottawa county, Ohio, has since been in the family of a farmer residing in Ottawa, and he, thinking the little girl may have been stolen from her parents, has now advertised the fact.

—Massachusetts papers report that President Eliot, of Harvard College, has told some of the students that he has sufficient evidence to convict in a court of justice one of those concerned in the recent "gunpowder plot," but if that student will make a full confession his punishment shall go no further than expulsion from the college.

—Two sons of the late Francis Kittle, who was murdered in Stephentown by his blind son, Asa, deny that their father was in any way responsible for Asa's blindness, or that he caused his other son's lameness. They say that "the unfortunate man now sleeping in his grave may have had his faults, but he was not such a brute as he has been represented to be, and they are bound to defend his memory against such aspersions."

—An experienced planter from the South, who has been experimenting in cotton-growing in Merced county, California, has come to the conclusion that twenty acres of land in that State, cultivated to cotton under the right conditions, will pay more than double the profit ordinarily realized from 100 acres of wheat.

Lady Nurses at the Seat of War.—Dr. Marion Sims, one of the most distinguished American surgeons of the day, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American ambulance at Sedan, has recently addressed to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay a most interesting letter, containing an account of the doings of that ambulance at Sedan, which has been published in one of the medical journals. After describing the trouble and annoyance caused by the various sets of *infirmiers*—or male hospital attendants—with which he and the other members of the staff were provided, he states that, "in the midst of this perplexity about nursing," he heard that there were some English ladies "diligently attending sixteen wounded Germans at Donchery"—about three miles off—"while he had more than four hundred in the greatest need of their kind care." He secured the services of six of these ladies; and, at about the same time, four Sisters of Charity from the town volunteered their help. From the moment that women were introduced as nurses the whole aspect of the establishment was changed. "How often," he observes, "in the last ten days have I passed through our wards at midnight and found the man-nurse asleep—absolutely snoring—beside his brother man who was in the last agony of death! But the woman slept not; there she stood, with cordials and kind words; and, while she gently smoothed his pillow, listened to the last words of love sent, in broken whispers, to doting mother or heart-broken wife." He records, especially, how one of the lady nurses, Miss Neligan, saved a wounded soldier's life in a most remarkable manner. The case was one of secondary hemorrhage, occurring some ten days after the primary injury. The bleeding was not arrested until pressure had been continuously exerted on the blood-vessel for fully two hours; during the whole of which time Miss Neligan, stood by, aiding the surgeon. It was midnight. Dr. Sims was tired and went to bed, and so did the other surgeons and the men nurses—all well satisfied with what they had done. But she—the weak woman—remembered that in her own ward were three or four badly wounded men, to whom a similar accident might occur. So, going round to the different beds, she gently uncovered the shoulder of one, the arm of another, and the chest of a third; when, to her horror, she found one of her patients lying in a pool of blood, still gushing forth in a great stream. Instinctively she grasped the wound and stanched the blood by compression; then called up a sleeping dolt of an *infirmier* and sent for the surgeon in charge, who came at once and permanently arrested the flow of blood. In less than five minutes, probably in two, the man would have been dead, the male nurse sleeping soundly by his bedside. "As nurses," says Dr. Marion Sims, "I would not exchange one woman for a dozen men."—*Once a Week.*

Sea Bathing in Venice.—And here I am reminded of another pleasure of modern dwellers in Venetian palaces, which could hardly have been indulged by the patricians of old, and which is hardly imaginable by people of this day, whose front doors open upon dry land—I mean to say, the privilege of sea bathing from one's own threshold. From the beginning of June until far into September all the canals of Venice are populated by the amphibious boys, who clamor about in the brine, or poise themselves for a leap from the tops of bridges, or show their fine statuesque figures, bronzed by the ardent sun, against the facades of empty palaces, where they hover among the marble sculptures, and meditate a headlong plunge. It is only the Venetian ladies, in fact, who do not share this healthful amusement. Fathers of families, like so many plump domestic drakes, lead forth their aquatic broods, teaching the little ones to swim by the aid of various floats, and delighting in the gambols of the larger ducklings. When the tide comes in fresh and strong from the sea, the water in the Grand Canal is pure and refreshing; and at these times it is a singular pleasure to leap from one's doorstep into the swift current, and spend a half hour, very informally, among one's neighbors there. The Venetian bathing-dress is a mere sketch of the pantaloons of ordinary life; and when I used to stand upon our balcony, and see some bearded head ducking me a polite salutation from a pair of broad, brown shoulders that showed above the water, I was not always able to recognize my acquaintance, deprived of his factitious identity of clothes. But I always knew a certain stately consul-general by a vast expanse of baldness upon the top of his head; and it must be owned, I think, that this form of social assembly was, with all its disadvantages, a novel and vivacious spectacle. The Venetian ladies, when they bathed, went to the Lido, or else to the bath-houses in front of the Ducal Palace, where they saturated themselves a good part of the day, and drank coffee, and, possibly, gossiped.—*W. D. Howells, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

The Count of Paris.—It may be said that the title of the Count of Paris is perhaps the most illustrious title in Europe. It points to the very origin of the French nation. The Count of Paris was the nucleus of France. When Robert the Strong obtained a grant of the City and County of Paris, as a march against the Northmen, from a German King, who became a Roman Emperor, he laid the foundation of modern France. The great siege of Paris by the Northmen made the city and its Count famous, and assured Paris of its future grandeur. May the present siege in some unknown way be overruled to some results of glory and of good! It would be correct to say that for ages primal France was to what we now call France what primal Prussia was to Germany. The readers will see all this set forth in M. Mourin's work, "Les Comtes de Paris," on which able papers have appeared in the *Saturday Review*, we suspect by Mr. E. A. Freeman or Mr. Green. The reviewer says:—"The royal family of France is one of the few families in the world whose pedigree is a real thing. It is something to be able to trace one's descent through an unbroken line of Kings, Dukes, and Counts for a thousand years. The line of Bourbon is not a line patched up through grandmothers, and tricked out with pilfered surnames. The genuine blood of the first Count of Paris flows in the veins of him who, after so many ages, again bears his title."—*London Society.*

—Managers of fancy fairs in Boston complain that the receipts this year are smaller than usual.

—The Albany *Journal* was the only evening paper printed in New York, if not in the country, on Monday.

—Selma, Ala., expects to count up 70,000 bales of cotton received there this season, against 51,885 bales last year.

—General Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, denies that he has ever sought the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says that of two car-loads of hogs shipped from that city to Indianapolis on Friday evening last, only ten arrived alive, all the rest being frozen to death.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A.M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,

trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·39 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as folows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Street Cars.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

Chesnut Hill Railroad.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

For Conshohocken and Norristown.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

For Manayunk.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

For Plymouth.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD.
10 3 General Superintendent.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
12 22 4t Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 513 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpt

AUCTION SALES.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

Sale on Thursday Morning,
January 5, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, of
MADE-UP FURS,

consisting of—Ladies', misses', and children's muffs, capes, boas, and collars of every description.

Also, a full line of sleigh and carriage robes, laps, etc. etc. 12 31 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE FURNISHMENT OF THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, NOS. 709 AND 711 CHESNUT STREET, BY CATALOGUE.

On Tuesday Morning,

January 10, 1871, commencing at 9 o'clock. Including—Parlor, chamber, dining, sitting, and bar-room furniture; mirrors, oil paintings; gas fixtures, etc. etc. 12 31 8t

Further particulars in future advertisements.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S,
No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.

A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH,
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL.

Movements of Vessels at our Port During the Year 1870, as Compared with the Previous Year.

In the following table are given the number of vessels of all kinds in the foreign trade which arrived at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1870, as compared with 1869:—

Months.	S'm-ships 1870	S'm-ships 1869	Ships. 1870	Ships. 1869	Barks. 1870	Barks. 1869	Brigs. 1870	Brigs. 1869	Schrs. 1870	Schrs. 1869	Total. 1870	Total. 1869
Jan....	2	2	6	..	17	16	19	16	8	7	52	41
Feb....	1	2	..	1	6	14	17	20	20	18	44	55
March.	3	2	3	4	21	17	25	44	36	47	88	114
April..	1	3	8	5	19	31	49	38	55	45	132	120
May....	2	1	..	1	20	31	31	59	31	56	92	148
June..	1	2	5	3	20	26	38	41	23	24	87	96
July...	1	1	8	1	16	21	36	43	19	24	80	90
Aug...	1	1	10	5	25	20	30	24	26	21	92	71
Sept...	3	1	7	2	37	23	18	24	22	12	87	62
Oct....	1	1	2	2	18	17	14	19	9	8	44	47
Nov....	2	2	5	5	18	22	13	9	6	11	44	49
Dec....	2	2	3	3	14	17	15	15	5	12	39	49
Total..	20	20	57	32	239	255	305	352	260	283	881	942

The arrivals of vessels in the coastwise trade are given in the following tables:—

Months.	Ships 1870	Ships 1869	Barks. 1870	Barks. 1869	Brigs. 1870	Brigs. 1869	Sch'rs. 1870	Sch'rs. 1869	Sloops. 1870	Sloops. 1869
Jan.......	..	..	..	..	1	4	292	262	215	166
Feb.......	..	..	1	..	..	2	214	278	186	265
March....	..	1	..	..	..	7	494	599	391	431
April......	..	1	1	..	..	5	515	843	584	523
May	3	..	4	..	7	4	569	[illegible]	490	598
June......	..	..	..	..	8	4	646	588	345	435
July......	..	..	7	1	10	10	604	894	305	364
August....	..	..	2	..	18	40	911	1144	728	703
Sept.......	1	..	3	..	23	30	1146	1060	703	780
Oct.......	..	..	2	..	12	19	1054	993	638	619
Nov	..	..	1	..	8	10	835	993	618	579
Dec.......	..	..	1	..	9	8	656	573	380	344
Total..	4	2	22	1	96	143	7936	8919	5543	5807

Months.	Steam's. 1870.	Steam's. 1869.	Barges. 1870.	Barges. 1869.	Boats. 1870.	Boats. 1869.	Total. 1870.	Total. 1869.
January...	118	111	75	36	98	....	799	579
February..	126	141	51	41	86	11	664	738
March.....	264	218	217	289	280	219	1646	1764
April......	281	296	489	976	544	1214	2414	3858
May.......	334	547	543	1308	754	1378	2704	4537
June.......	330	532	445	451	417	1335	3191	3345
July.......	278	508	418	1530	1063	1199	2685	4506
August....	391	549	573	1266	1188	1821	3831	5523
September.	272	495	1350	1320	1393	1573	4891	5248
October....	318	312	1398	844	1560	720	4982	3507
November.	349	314	1361	1362	1272	932	4444	4190
December.	293	278	869	571	968	663	3176	2437
Totals...	3354	4301	7789	9994	9623	11065	35427	40232

In the following table is given a summary of the foreign and coastwise arrivals for the two years:—

Months.	Foreign. 1870	Foreign. 1869	Coastwise. 1870	Coastwise. 1869	Totals. 1870	Totals. 1869
January.......	52	41	799	579	851	620
February......	44	55	664	738	708	793
March.........	88	114	1,646	1,764	1,734	1,878
April......	132	120	2,414	3,858	2,546	3,978
May..........	92	148	2,704	4,537	2,796	4,685
June..........	87	96	3,191	3,345	3,278	3,441
July..........	80	90	2,685	4,506	2,765	4,596
August.......	92	71	3,831	5,523	3,923	5,594
September....	87	62	4,891	5,248	4,978	5,310
October.......	44	47	4,982	3,507	5,026	3,551
November....	44	49	4,444	4,190	4,488	4,239
December....	39	49	3176	2,437	3215	2,486
Totals....	881	942	35427	40,232	36308	41,174

PARTNERSHIPS.

Additional Business Changes.

The following new firms and changes in business are announced, in addition to the list published by us on Saturday:—

New Firms.

Dunn Brothers (J. H. Dunn & R. M. Dunn) bankers, Nos. 51 and 53 S. Third street.

Metz Brothers & Cleve, succeeding Metz Brothers.

F. C. Hollingsworth & Co.

Pyle & Bryant, lumber, succeeding Pyle & Hansell.

Edward S. Mustin, succeeding Edward S. Mustin.

Scott & Day, saddlery and carriage materials, 38 north Third street.

H. S. Somers & Co., hay, straw and salt, 40 north wharves.

Elliott, Collins & Co., banking.

Dunn Brothers, banking.

C. Robbins & Co., iron and steel.

John Pearce & Co., importers of hosiery, gloves &c.

White, Hentz & Co., succeeding same style.

Vrooman & Baker, foreign and domestic woods.

Nichols, Price & Co., manufacturers of hosiery and general commission.

William D. Rogers & Co., manufacturing carriages.

Philip S. Fry, succeeding Berger, Andenreid & Fry.

Campbell Tucker, shipper of coal.

American Paper Box Co., succeeding George W. Plumly.

Wm. A. Hentz, Wines, liquors, &c.

H. Kruger & Co., importing china, glassware, &c.

Joseph C. Roach, dry goods commission, succeeding Brooks, Scott & Roach.

Fleming Brothers, succeeding Fleming & Hogg, manufacturing hosiery and fancy woolens.

Gefrarer & Manderfield, manufacturers gas burners, heaters, &c.

T. & W. Cochran, wine merchants.

Haines & Eastburn, importing and jobbing dry goods.

Bruner & Davis, lumber.

John Sparhawk, collection and law agency.

Henton & Denckla, succeeding same style.

Busch & Bierbach, importers dress trimmings, &c.

McComas, Ullman & Co., dry goods and manufacturing.

Wm. Lynch & Co., wholesale dry goods.

Price, Parrish & Co., dry goods, importing and commission.

Bunting, Durborow & Co., auction and general commission, in continuation.

The North American Smelting Company, succeeding same style.

Cresswell, Slack & Gemmill, wholesale dry goods, succeeding Cresswell, Slack & Co.

Simmons & Co., wholesale tobacco and segars.

Higgins & Bell, wholesale notions.

Chambers & Cattell, succeeding same style.

Galloway P. Morris, coal.

Samuel Sherrerd, adjuster, broker and notary.

Edwin D. Mullen, manufacturing women's and children's shoes.

James Thistle, manufacturing women's and children's shoes.

Hemphill & Co., wholesale tobacco.

John H. Geyer & Co., tobacco and general commission.

A. Kiesewetter & Co., wholesale and retail groceries.

Pierson M. Penrose, military and regalia furnishing.

Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington.

Hiss & Chandler, tobacco and general commission.

Richard M. Lea & Co., flour and grain commission, New York.

Henry W. & B. Scott, Jr., general auction and commission.

Wharton, Atkinson & Co., dry goods, commission, &c.

Henry W. Cottingham, wholesale grocery and commission, succeeding Hickman & Cottingham.

Hughes & McGill, wholesale grocery store.

D. C. Kelly, in continuation.

Guggenheim & Lorb, succeeding Guggenheim, Driefuss & Co.

Hendrie & Thomas, wholesale grocery.

C. Somers & Day, following Chalkley Somers.

Rohm & Higbee, glass and queensware.

James M. Vance & Co., in continuation.

Leonard, Son & Co., dry goods commission.

Lloyd & Heisler, commission and dealers in fruits, Beverly and Philadelphia.

Alexander P. Brown & Co., manufacturer and sale of boots and shoes.

Moore & York, fine cabinet furniture.

T. A. Lancaster & Bro., drugs and medicines.

Edward T. Mason, woolen yarns and flock, 31 north Front.

Amos K. Mylin, livery stable, south Penn square.

Duncan & Poey, shipping and commission.

Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co., dry goods and notions.

Dissolutions.

George & Co., by limitation.

Pyle & Hansell, by mutual consent.

Somers & Atkinson, by mutual consent.

Edward S. Mustin, by limitation.

Scott & Day, by death of W. P. Wilstach.

Elliott & Dunn, by mutual consent.

C. D. Robbins & Co., by limitation.

Pearce, Doron & Co., by mutual consent.

White, Hentz & Co., by limitation.

Michael Baker & Son, by mutual consent.

Nichols, Whittle & Co., by mutual consent.

Berger, Audenreid & Fry, by mutual consent.

John Vogt & Co., by mutual consent.

Fleming & Hogg, James Hogg retiring.

Niemann & Schreiber, by mutual consent.

Wm. G. Cochran & Co., Wm. G. Cochran retiring.

Brooke, Tyson & Rehn, by mutual consent.

Heaton & Denckla, by limitation.

Wannemacher & Co., commission, by limitation.

McComas, Ullman & Co., by limitation.

Price, Parrish & Co., by limitation.

North American Smelting Company, G. W. Middleton withdrawing.

Cresswell, Slack & Co., by mutual consent.

Simmons & McBride, by limitation.

Higgins, Vanneman & Bell, by limitation.

Chambers & Cattell, by limitation.

G. C. Morris & Moses, by mutual consent.

Thistle & Mullen, by limitation.

Hemphill & Chandler, by mutual consent.

Geyes & Hiss, by mutual consent.

A. Kiesewetter & Co., by mutual consent.

Merrick & Sons, death of Samuel V. Merrick.

E. Hutchinson & Co., sold to Pierson M. Penrose.

John L. Hough & Co., by limitation.

Pierson & Landis, by limitation.

Richard M. Lea & Co., Philadelphia and New York, by limitation.

Fales, Wharton & Co., by mutual consent.

Hickman & Cottingham, by mutual consent.

D. & C. Kelly, death of W. F. Kelly.

Guggenheim, Driefuss & Co., by mutual consent.

P. McBride & Co., by mutual consent.

Leonard, Son & Co., by limitation.

Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co., by limitation.

Partners Admitted.

Joseph A. Damon, to A. F. Damon & Co.

Louis Cleve, to Metz Brothers.

D. Hollingsworth, to F. C. Hollingsworth.

Wm. P. Bangs, to Cadbury & Thomas.

Albert S. Golden, to Morris & Lewis.

Charles H. Scott, to John C. Scott & Sons.

John M. H. Somers, to Hood S. Somers.

Joseph Moore, Jr., to Wm. D. Rodgers.

J. Howard Barton, to Wm. Lynch & Co.

Wm. G. Steel, to Edward T. Steel & Co.

John S. Hilles, to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Joseph G. Rowland, to J. B. Ellison & Sons.

Wellington H. Boyle, to Charles Ellis, Son & Co.

Levi S. Gans, to S. Gans.

Jacob Bowen, to John L. Hough & Co.

John A. Siner, to Samuel Barton & Sons.

M. E. Garrett, to T. D. Coulston & Co.

Edwin E. Eckstein, to Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

John B. Wattson, to Thomas Wattson & Sons and Wattson & Clark.

William Amory, Jr., to Gardner Brewer & Co.

Richard Day, to Chalkley Somers.

James Henry Workman, to Workman & Co.

Special Partners.

Marcus Goldman, with McComas, Ullman & Co.

Joseph E. Temple, with Wm. Lynch & Co.

George D. Parrish, with Price, Parrish & Co.

George Fales and Daniel Haddock, Jr., with Wharton, Atkinson & Co.

M. E. McDowell, with Duncan & Poey.

Josiah Bacon, with Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.

Withdrawals.

John C. Scott, from John C. Scott & Sons.

J. N. Donaldson, from Heaton & Denckla.

A. R. Chambers, from Chambers & Cattell.

A. T. Lovett, from S. M. Anderson & Co.

Simon Poey, from Dallett & Sons and Dallett, Sons & Co.

Removals.

T. C. Hollingsworth & Co., to 40 north Fourth street.

Reiff & Harvey, to 130 and 132 south Front st.

Samuel Sherrerd, to 13 and 14 Central Buildings, Walnut street.

T. J. Martin & Co., to No. 18 south Front street.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Organization of the Board of Public Education—The Election of Officers.

A meeting of the Board of Public Education was held this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Hall Sixth and Adelphi streets, for the purpose of organization. Mr. Widener, of the Twentieth section, was called to the chair and Mr. Lukens, of the Eighteenth section, acted as Secretary.

The credentials of the new and reappointed members were read. These new members are T. R. Davis of the Fourteenth, W. J. Gillingham of the Sixteenth, and R. J. Lehman of the Twentieth sections. These were sworn into office.

An election for President was entered into, when Mr. M. H. Stanton was unanimously elected. Mr. Stanton on taking the chair made the following short speech:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Public Education:—The unanimity of your action this morning indicates, as I look upon it, your entire approval of the manner in which I have discharged my official duties during the year just closed upon us all forever. In thanking you, gentlemen, for this unanimous endorsement of my course in the past, I will only detain you long enough to say that I shall enter upon my duties as your presiding officer for 1871 with a firm determination to recognize in the discharge of my high office no interest save the best and highest interests of the public schools committed to our common care. Permit me again to thank you kindly for your handsome compliment, and to wish you all, my friends, a happy New Year.

Mr. Halliwell was unanimously re elected Secretary, and Mr. Dick Assistant Secretary. The other minor offices were also re-elected.

Mr. Gratz, of the Eighth section, moved to proceed to an election for Superintendent of Music.

Mr. Elkin, of the Seventh section, said that the board was not ready to elect that officer at present, for several reasons, and offered as an amendment a set of resolutions fixing the election for the stated meeting in February next, and asking that in the meantime the Committee on Estimates reconstruct the salaries of the various officers, so as to bring them within the $10,000 appropriation of Councils.

Mr. Widener, of the Twentieth section, West, thought that the election should not be put off because of the appropriation. The board does not bind itself to the salary in case of an election, if Councils make no appropriation.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Armstrong, of the Twenty-second section, and accepted by Mr. Widener, that all teachers' salaries continue the same as last year, unless a different appropriation be made.

Mr. Cassidy, of the Fifth section, said that the board had no right to elect any but the officers of the board itself, the act of Assembly requiring only the organization to be made to-day.

A motion to adjourn was then made, but was voted down.

Mr. Armstrong's amendment was then agreed to.

The ayes and nays were then called on Mr. Elkin's amendment, which was not agreed to, by a vote of 17 to 9. The original motion of Mr. Gratz was then agreed to.

Mr. Jean Louis was then nominated for the office of Superintendent of Music. He was elected by a vote of 20 ayes, several members declining to vote.

On motion of Mr. Widener the official name of the Superintendent of School Property was changed to that of Architect of Schools.

The board then adjourned.

New Year's Day.—Saturday night, without any exception whatever, was the dullest New Year's eve that has been experienced in this city; indeed, there was no excitement more unusual than on any previous Saturday night. The Mayor's order with reference to masquerading parties and blowing of horns was observed to the very letter, and it was not until the old year had departed that the time-honored custom of discharging weapons was commenced, and even then it lasted but a few minutes.

The various Methodist churches were well filled with those who were anxious to see the new year come in. The usual ceremonies attended the event. At the Temperance Blessing Father Heritage was surrounded by a large number of converts, all of whom participated in love-feast as the midnight hour was tolled.

To-day is just as dull as Saturday eve. The city is overcast with lowering clouds, and business has been pretty generally suspended. The streets are well thronged, and at every corner, almost, stands a policeman who looks frowning at all youthful pedestrians. There is no life perceptible anywhere, and Philadelphia, as she has been styled by our Eastern neighbors, is almost a City of the Dead. This afternoon there are the usual matinees at the numerous places of amusement, which are well attended.

To Aldermen.—District Attorney Sheppard has issued the following circular:—

District Attorney's Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1871.—I. The undersigned respectfully requests that aldermen and committing magistrates, in making their returns will hereafter, in all cases, state the *place of residence of the defendant*, as well as of the witnesses and the bail.

II. He further requests that where the bail accepted in any case swears to the ownership of real estate, the deeds should be produced, and the location of such real estate or a reference to the record of the deed should be noted by the magistrate and stated in the transcript.

III. Attention to each of these matters will speed the trial of causes and facilitate legal proceedings upon forfeited recognizances.

IV. Notice is also hereby given that suit will be forthwith instituted against the bail upon recognizances duly forfeited.

V. Each of these suggestions and directions will be strictly enforced.

Furman Sheppard, District Attorney.

The object of this is to give the District Attorney correct information in every bail case, as he intends inaugurating the plan of suing out the amount in every case of forfeited recognizance.

Detectives Appointed.—This morning Mr. Edward G. Carlin and acting High Constable George R. Maguire were appointed by Mayor Fox to fill the vacancies created in the Detective Department by the removal of Detectives Tryon and Levy. Mr. Carlin is an experienced officer, having been first appointed to the Detective Department by ex-Mayor Vaux. He retained his position until the incoming of Mayor Henry, when political pressure compelled him to resign. He was, however, reappointed by Mayor Henry, and remained in position until 1866, when he accepted the position of Detective to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He also served as a member of the last Legislature.

Major Maguire served throughout the late Rebellion, and was appointed special officer by Mayor Fox, and has recently been detailed as acting High Constable. Both gentlemen were sworn in this morning.

An Insane Woman Commits a Deadly Assault with a Hatchet.—On Friday night last a Mrs. Rebecca King, acting as housekeeper for a man named Davis, in the Seventeenth ward, made an assault on that gentleman with a hatchet. She was supposed to be laboring under an attack of insanity, and was accordingly removed to the house of her son, No. 944 New Market street. Last night, as Mr. King and his wife and child were asleep in bed, Rebecca obtained a hatchet, and proceeding to the sleeping apartment struck her son twice on the head, and also inflicted a wound on her daughter-in-law. She was about to deal a similar injury to the child, but the cries of the injured ones attracted some of the neighbors to the spot, who disarmed the woman and placed her in custody. She was found to be insane, and this morning she was sent to the Insane Department of the Almshouse. The injuries of Mr. and Mrs. King are not of a serious character.

Aid for the Mifflin Sufferers.—At a meeting held in this city for the purpose of raising funds to assist the sufferers by the late fire at Mifflin, Juniata county, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a subscription list, receive moneys, and distribute the same:—Thomas A. Scott, A. K. McClure, William Painter, and James M. Sellers. The receipt of the following subscriptions is acknowledged:—

A. K. McClure	$100
James M. Sellers	100
William Painter	100
W. H. Armstrong	50
Franklin Dundore	100
Total	$450

The destructive conflagration in Mifflintown, the county seat of Juniata county, has left some fifty families in a very destitute condition, as with their houses their furniture, bedding, and clothing were almost wholly destroyed. Considering the inclement season of the year, and the large portion of the town that has been destroyed, there is actual want among the sufferers which strongly appeals to the benevolent. There should be liberal contributions made by our citizens, and at once. Any contributions left at this office will be promptly acknowledged and forwarded.

In Effigy.—Some parties, supposed to be firemen, by way of expressing their indignation at the course of Mayor Fox in signing the bill for a paid Fire Department, some time during last night placed a horrible-looking effigy of that gentleman on the top of a telegraph pole at Third and Washington streets. The pole was pretty thoroughly greased, and nobody as yet has had sufficient courage to climb the slippery pole for its removal.

Badly Beaten.—On Saturday night last a fight occurred at Sixteenth and Thompson streets, in which a man named Bentley, residing on Matlack street, above Parrish, was shamefully beaten. He was carried to his home in an unconscious state, and his condition is deemed very critical by the attending physician. The police officers are in search of the assailant of the injured party.

Landreth's Almanac.—"Landreth's Almanac and Rural Register for 1871," in the English, German, and Swedish languages, is now ready for gratuitous distribution by D. Landreth & Son, at their seed and implement warehouse, Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth street. This little annual contains much valuable information for the gardener, nurseryman and farmer, and is much valued and sought after on that account.

Accidental Shooting.—A party of young men at an early hour this morning were celebrating the advent of the new year at Passyunk road and Mifflin street, during which one of the participants, named Jacob Singer, was shot in the face by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The wadding of the weapon struck his left temple and inflicted a slight wound.

Killed by Falling on the Ice.—An unknown man yesterday afternoon fractured his skull in Richmond street by falling on the ice and striking his head against an iron foot-scraper. He was conveyed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died shortly after his admittance.

Stabbing Affray.—A man named Patrick McCloskey last night, at Shackamaxon and Girard avenue, stabbed another named James Wylie, in the thigh, inflicting an ugly wound. Sergeant Fisher arrested McCloskey, who was taken before Alderman Sutphin, and bound over in $800 bail to answer.

WE HAD RATHER SELL AT A POSITIVE LOSS
NOW
THAN CARRY OVER OUR PRESENT STOCK.
THEREFORE, AS
STOCK-TAKING MUST COMMENCE IN A FEW DAYS,
WE WILL
PUSH THE GREAT SALE!
A LOOK AT OUR STOCK WILL SHOW THAT THE GOODS NOW OFFERED ARE ALL
OF OUR OWN BEST MAKES,
THOUGH THE PRICES ASKED ARE FAR LESS!
Than are Charged for the Most Ordinary Clothing Under Ordinary Circumstances.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
SELLING NOW MARVELLOUSLY LOW
AT THE GREAT POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office,
Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

There is a general suspension of public business to-day, and our usual reports are wanting.

Notice is given by Joseph F. Marcer, City Treasurer, that the city loans maturing January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date; also that the semi-annual interest on city loans due January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the banking firm of Elliott & Dunn has been dissolved and that William Elliott, the senior member of the late firm, has formed a new partnership with Frederick Collins, Adolphus W. and F. J. Elliott, under the firm title of Elliott, Collins & Co., with a view of carrying on the general banking business at No. 106 South Third street.

These gentlemen are well and favorably known in financial circles, and being members of the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and having an extensive correspondence with all the large cities on this continent and Europe, they have unusual facilities for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and gold with advantage to their customers.

A partnership has been formed by Jacob M. Duncan, Esq., and Simon Poey, Esq., for the transaction of the General Shipping and Commission Business, with their office at No. 418 South Delaware avenue. Mr. Poey was late of the firm of Dallett & Son, and has an extended experience in the shipping and commission business. He has a large circle of acquaintances, and as a business man he has but few equals. We predict great success for the new firm.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Jan. 2.—There was not much demand for Beef Cattle this morning, but holders of prime grades, which were in moderate supply, were very firm in their views. We quote choice at 9@9½c.; fair to good at 7½@8½c., and common at 5@6½c. Receipts 2107 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
50 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8½.
85 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8½.
50 Dennis Smyth, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7½.
46 A. Christy, Virginia, 7½@8½.
40 Jas. Christy, Virginia, 7½@8½.
32 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@7.
84 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9½.
45 Ph. Hathaway, do., 7@8.
83 James Shill, do., 7@8.
100 James McFillen, do. 7½@9.
60 E. S. McFillen, do., 7@8½.
153 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@9½.
279 Martin, Fuller & Co., do., 5@9½.
90 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@8½.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6½@8.
40 H. Chain, do., 7@8½.
65 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7½.
80 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do., 7@8.
90 Hope & Co., do., 6@8½.
31 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
32 W. Alexander, Chester co., 7@9.
80 John McArdle, Western, 7@9½.
70 R. Maynes, do., 5½@7½.

Cows and Calves were in steady request, and 150 head sold at $45@$65.

Sheep met a moderate demand at full figures. Sales of 10,000 head at the different yards at 5@6c. per lb. gross.

Hogs were much wanted and prices advanced. Sales of 4000 head at $9·50@10 per 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 2.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Potomac, Ivanhoe, and Alice, from Demarara; Addie, from Havana; and Romance, from Navassa.

Passed out, bark Hypatia, for Liverpool; brigs Jennie Morton and Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; Chesapeake, for Demarara; and Amphion, for England.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JANUARY 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........39 | 11 A. M.......45 | 2 P. M.........46

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, from Boston, came in the Capes of the Delaware at 6 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston at 10 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Leopard, hence, at Boston yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, an account of whose rough passage and being driven to sea for 16 days after coming in sight of her destination we published on Thursday last, has arrived at Bridgeport, Conn. The captain has noted his protest, and will remain in Bridgeport until the necessary repairs can be made.

We heartily thank our friends for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and assure them that our most earnest efforts shall at all times be directed to the procurement of the choicest specialties in our line.

Our arrangements for the ensuing year are made, and the finest vintages of

Spain,
Germany,
Italy,
France and
Portugal,

Will, early in the season, be found at our Stores.

Wishing all many happy returns of the season,

We are, truly yours,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
1 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom.
Inquire No. [illegible] 12 2 13t

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits..............$60 to $600
Cottage Suits..............................$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

NATIONAL
Sunday-School Periodicals,
PUBLISHED BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Editor.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD. For Sunday-school Teachers, Bible-classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. It is published monthly, 16 pages 4to, at the low rate of 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD. A beautifully illustrated paper for Children and Youth, published twice a month at the low rate of 24 CENTS A COPY, PER ANNUM, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one-half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.

THE SUNDAY AT HOME. By a special arrangement with the London Religious Tract Society, the American Sunday-School Union will furnish copies of The Sunday at Home, a Family Magazine for Sabbath Reading, sixty-four pages, super-royal octavo, with superior engravings, monthly, at $3·00 PER ANNUM. Single numbers, 30 cents each.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications and sample copies of its periodicals furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia;

or, at any of its Branch Depositories: Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Fourth avenue, New York; No. 40 Winter street, Boston; No. 3 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.; No. 207 North Sixth street, St. Louis, Mo. 1t

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
[illegible] No. [illegible] THIRD St., below Chesnut.